S/INF/48

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1992

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1993

NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1991 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1991 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without a vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

* * *

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check-lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/...) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, N° 1* (United Nations publication, Sales N° 53.1.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements* to the *Official Records of the Security Council*.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1992

In 1992, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Austria
Belgium
Cape Verde
China
Ecuador
France
Hungary
India
Japan
Morocco
Russian Federation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela
Zimbabwe

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1992

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE[1]

Decisions

On 3 January 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[2]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the briefing provided by the Secretary-General on the agreement signed late in the night of 31 December 1991 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional which, when implemented, will put a definite end to the Salvadorian armed conflict. The members of the Council warmly welcomed the agreement which is of vital importance for the normalization of the situation in El Salvador and in the region as a whole. They place on record their thanks and appreciation for the enormous contribution of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Central America, their collaborators, and all the Governments, especially those of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, that have assisted the Secretary-General in his efforts.

"The members of the Council urge the parties to show maximum flexibility in resolving the pending issues in the negotiations at United Nations Headquarters in New York starting this weekend. They also urge the parties to exercise maximum restraint and to take no action in the coming days which would be contrary to the agreement reached in New York and to the excellent spirit in which these talks took place.

"They welcomed the Secretary-General's intention, stated today, to submit a written report and proposals early next week with a view to Council action both regarding verification of cease-fire arrangements and the monitoring of the maintenance of public order pending the establishment of the new National Civil Police. This will require the approval by the Council of new tasks for the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador. The members of the Council stand ready to deal expeditiously with any recommendations that the Secretary-General may make."

At its 3030th meeting, on 14 January 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of El Salvador to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General (S/23402 and Add.1)".[3]

Resolution 729 (1992)
of 14 January 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolution 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on behalf of its members on 3 January 1992[2] following the signature of the Act of New York[4] on 31 December 1991,

Recalling further its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991 by which it established the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

Welcoming the conclusion of agreements between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, which are to be signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992 and which, when implemented, will put a definitive end to the Salvadorian armed conflict and will open the way for national reconciliation,

Calling upon both parties to continue to exercise maximum moderation and restraint and to take no action which would be contrary to or adversely affect the agreements to be signed in Mexico City,

Expressing its conviction that a peaceful settlement in El Salvador will make a decisive contribution to the Central American peace process,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to convey shortly to the Council his recommendation on the termination of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 and 13 January 1992;[5]

2. *Decides*, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and in accordance with the provisions of resolution 693 (1991), to enlarge the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements once these are signed at Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, in particular the Agreement on the Cessation of the Armed Conflict and the Agreement on the Establishment of a National Civil Police;

3. *Also decides* that the mandate of the Mission, enlarged in accordance with the present resolution, will be extended to 31 October 1992 and that it will be reviewed at that time on the basis of recommendations to be presented by the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to increase the strength of the Mission as recommended in his report;

5. *Calls upon* both parties to respect scrupulously and to implement in good faith the commitments assumed by them under the agreements which are to be signed at Mexico City and to cooperate fully with the Mission in its task of verifying the implementation of these agreements;

6. *Reaffirms its support* for the Secretary-General's continuing mission of good offices with regard to the Central American peace process, and in particular for his observations in paragraphs 17 to 19 of the report regarding his intention to continue, as was foreseen in the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990[6] concerning the process which is to end definitively the armed conflict, to rely on the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, as well as other States and groups of States, to support him in the exercise of his responsibilities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of developments relating to the implementation of the present resolution and to report on the operations of the Mission before the expiry of the new mandate period.

Adopted unanimously at the 3030th meeting.

Decision

At its 3031st meeting, on 16 January 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General (S/23421)".[3]

Resolution 730 (1992)
of 16 January 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991,

Recalling also its resolution 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 14 January 1992;[7]

2. *Decides*, in accordance with the recommendation in paragraph 7 of the report, to terminate the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America with effect from 17 January 1992.

Adopted unanimously at the 3031st meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 16 January 1992[8] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992 by which the Council had decided to enlarge the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to include the verification of the implementation of the Peace Agreement for El Salvador which had been signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992.[9]

The Secretary-General stated that in accordance with that resolution, and having carried out the necessary consultations, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier General Victor Suanzes Pardo, of Spain, as Chief Military Observer and commander of the military division of the Mission. He reported that Brigadier General Suanzes Pardo was currently serving as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Mission in Central America and that his mandate would terminate on 17 January 1992, in accordance with resolution 730 (1992) of 16 January 1992.

In a letter dated 17 January 1992,[10] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 January 1992 concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer and commander of the military division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[8] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 3 February 1992[11] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, by which the Council had decided "to enlarge the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements once these are signed at Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, in particular the Agreement on the Cessation of the Armed Conflict and the Agreement on the Establishment of a National Civil Police".

The Secretary-General stated that these agreements had been signed on 16 January 1992 and, having completed the necessary consultations, he proposed that the military division of the Mission be composed of military personnel contributed by Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Venezuela.

In a letter dated 5 February 1992,[12] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 February 1992 concerning the composition of the military division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[11] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 15 May 1992,[13] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General reported that he had been informed by the Chief of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador that, based on recent experience in verifying the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement and in the expectation that the Military Division of the Mission would be required to monitor additional activities foreseen under the Agreement, the Chief Military Observer of the Mission had come to the conclusion that, for these tasks to be completed, it would be necessary to maintain temporarily the strength of the Military Division, which currently stood at 290 military observers. Under the original plan, the strength of the Division would have been reduced after 1 June 1992. For those reasons, the Secretary-General endorsed the recommendation of the Chief Military Observer, which had been conveyed to him by the Chief of Mission, to extend for a three-month period, i.e. until 1 September 1992, the services of 39 military observers who were due to leave the Mission on 1 June 1992. He also stated that every attempt would be made to absorb the additional resources required for these extra personnel within the appropriation made available by the General Assembly for the Mission, and should that not be possible the additional requirements would be reported to the General Assembly.

In a letter dated 20 May 1992[14] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 May 1992 concerning the extension of the services of 39 military observers in the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[13] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the recommendation of your letter."

On 3 June 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

> "The members of the Security Council have taken note of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 1992 and 19 June 1992 on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.[16]
>
> "The members of the Council are pleased that the cease-fire is holding and there has not been a single violation since it came into force on 1 February 1992.
>
> "However, the members of the Council are deeply concerned about the many delays by both parties in implementing agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional and the climate of mutual suspicion that still remains. If that situation were to continue, it would jeopardize the very foundation of the agreements.
>
> "The members of the Council urge both parties to demonstrate good faith in implementing the agreements fully, to abide by the agreed time-limits, to exert every effort to bring about national reconciliation in El Salvador and to implement the process of demobilization and reform.
>
> "The members of the Council reaffirm their full support for the efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for El Salvador, with the assistance of the Governments of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and other Governments concerned. They commend the staff of the Mission, who are working under very difficult conditions, and express their concern about the threats to their safety. They remind the parties of their obligation to take all necessary measures to guarantee the safety of the Mission and its members.
>
> "The members of the Council will continue to monitor closely developments in the implementation of the peace agreements in El Salvador."

At its 3129th meeting, on 30 October 1992, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24731)".[17]

Resolution 784 (1992)
of 30 October 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991 and 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992,

Taking note of the letter from the Secretary-General of 19 October 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council,[18] in which he announced a delay in the schedule laid down in resolution 729 (1992),

Taking note also of the letter from the Secretary-General of 28 October 1992 addressed to the President of the Security Council,[19] in which he proposed an interim extension of the

current mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

1. *Approves* the proposal of the Secretary-General to extend the current mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for a period ending on 30 November 1992;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council, between now and that date, recommendations on the period of extension of the mandate, on the mandate itself and on the strength that the Mission will need, taking into account progress already made, in order to verify the implementation of the final phases of the peace process in El Salvador, together with their financial implications;

3. *Urges* both parties to respect scrupulously and to implement in good faith the commitments assumed by them under the agreements signed on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City[9] and to respond positively to the Secretary-General's latest proposals to them aimed at overcoming the current difficulties;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3129th meeting.

Decision

At its 3142nd meeting, on 30 November 1992, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace - report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/24833 and Add.1)".[17]

Resolution 791 (1992)
of 30 November 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992 and 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 23 and 30 November 1992,[20]

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to support implementation of the several agreements signed between 4 April 1990 and 16 January 1992 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to re-establish peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to continue, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 23 and 30 November 1992;[20]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission as defined in resolutions 693 (1991) and 729 (1992), for a further period of six months ending on 31 May 1993;

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to adapt the future activities and strength of the Mission, taking into account progress made in implementing the peace process;

4. *Urges* both parties to respect scrupulously and to implement in good faith the solemn commitments they have assumed under the agreements signed on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City[9] and to exercise the utmost moderation and restraint, both at present and following the conclusion of the cease-fire phase, in order to respect the new deadlines agreed upon by them for the successful completion of the peace process and for the restoration of normal conditions, especially in the zones of former conflict;

5. *Shares*, in this context, the preoccupations expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 84 of his report;

6. *Reaffirms its support* for the Secretary-General's use of his good offices in the El Salvador peace process and calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for El Salvador and the Mission in their tasks of assisting and verifying the parties' implementation of their commitments;

7. *Requests* all States, as well as the international institutions in the fields of development and finance, to continue to support the peace process, in particular through voluntary contributions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments in the El Salvador peace process and to report, as necessary, on all aspects of the operations of the Mission, at the latest before the expiry of the new mandate period;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3142nd meeting.

THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES[21]

Decisions

At its 3026th meeting, on 6 January 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

At the same meeting, in response to the request of the same date from the observer of Palestine to the United Nations,[22] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be extended to the observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Belgium, France, Hungary, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 726 (1992)
of 6 January 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989 and 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991,

Having been apprised of the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to deport twelve Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territories,

1. *Strongly condemns* the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians;

2. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[23] to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Requests* Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilian from the occupied territories;

4. *Also requests* Israel, the occupying Power, to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported;

5. *Decides* to keep the matter under review.

Adopted unanimously at the 3026th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3065th meeting, on 4 April 1992, in response to the request dated 3 April 1992 from the observer of Palestine,[24] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be extended to the observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories" and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Belgium, France, Hungary, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[25]

"The members of the Council are gravely concerned by the continued deterioration of the situation in the Gaza Strip, especially by the current serious situation in Rafah in which several Palestinians have been killed and many more injured.

"The members of the Council condemn all these acts of violence at Rafah. They urge maximum restraint in order to bring the violence to an end.

"The members of the Council urge Israel to abide at all times by its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[23] and to respect and to act in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The members of the Council are concerned that any escalation of violence would have serious implications for the peace process, especially at a time when negotiations to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace are under way.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to use his good offices, in accordance with resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, regarding this situation concerning Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation."

At its 3151st meeting, on 18 December 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24980)".[17]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 17 December 1992 from the observer of Palestine,[26] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be extended to the observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Belgium, France, Hungary, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 799 (1992)
of 18 December 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988)of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Having learned with deep concern that Israel, the occupying Power, in contravention of its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[23] deported to Lebanon on 17 December 1992, hundreds of Palestinian civilians from the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Strongly condemns* the action taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to deport hundreds of Palestinian civilians, and expresses its firm opposition to any such deportation by Israel;

2. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[23] to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and affirms that deportation of civilians constitutes a contravention of its obligations under the Convention;

3. *Reaffirms also* the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider dispatching a representative to the area to follow up with the Israeli Government with regard to this serious situation and to report to the Security Council;

6. *Decides* to keep the matter actively under review.

Adopted unanimously at the 3151st meeting.

ITEMS RELATED TO THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his further report of 5 and 7 January 1992

Decisions

At its 3027th meeting, on 7 January 1992, the Council invited the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his further report of 5 and 7 January 1992 (S/23363 and Add. 1)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[27]

"The members of the Council discussed on 7 January 1992 the tragic incident that occurred in Yugoslavia earlier in the day, in which helicopters of the European Community Monitoring Mission in Yugoslavia were shot down by a Yugoslav aircraft, killing four Italian members and one French member of the European Community Monitoring Mission.

"The members of the Council condemned this callous attack on unarmed civilian personnel. They extended their most sincere condolences to the families of those who had lost their lives. They noted that the Yugoslav authorities had accepted responsibility for this flagrant breach of the cease-fire, had said that they would take the necessary disciplinary action against those responsible, and had reiterated their commitment to observe the cease-fire fully. The members of the Council called on the Yugoslav authorities to take all steps necessary to ensure that this act does not go unpunished and that such incidents do not occur again.

"The members of the Council reiterated their urgent call on all parties to the conflict in Yugoslavia to respect their cease-fire commitments. They underlined the continuing importance of the role played by the European Community Monitoring Mission, as emphasized in the report of

the Secretary-General of 5 and 7 January.[28] They expressed their deep appreciation for the work done by members of the Mission and they called on the Yugoslav parties to ensure that members of the Mission and United Nations personnel be allowed to fulfil their role with the full cooperation of all sides."

Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)[29]

Decision

At its 3028th meeting, on 8 January 1992, the Council invited the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23363 and Add.1)".[3]

Resolution 727 (1992)
of 8 January 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, and 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991,

Taking note of the further report of the Secretary-General of 5 and 7 January 1992[28] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, and noting the continuing role that the European Community will play in achieving a peaceful solution in Yugoslavia,

Deploring the tragic incident on 7 January 1992 which caused the death of five members of the European Community Monitoring Mission,

1. *Approves* the further report of the Secretary-General of 5 and 7 January 1992[28] and expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for it;

2. *Welcomes* the signing, under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yugoslavia, of an Implementing Accord[30] at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992 concerning modalities for implementing the unconditional cease-fire agreed to by the parties at Geneva on 23 November 1991;[31]

3. *Endorses* the intention of the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the latest mission of his Personal Envoy, to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of up to fifty military liaison officers to promote maintenance of the cease-fire; in this connection, takes note in particular of the views expressed in paragraphs 24, 25, 28, 29 and 30 of the Secretary-General's report and the criteria reflected in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 724 (1991);

4. *Urges* all parties to honour the commitments made at Geneva and Sarajevo with a view to effecting a complete cessation of hostilities;

5. *Requests* all parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel sent by the United Nations and of the members of the European Community Monitoring Mission;

6. *Reaffirms* the embargo applied in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) and in paragraph 5 of resolution 724 (1991), and decides that the embargo applies in accordance with paragraph 33 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Yugoslavia;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3028th meeting.

Decision

At its 3049th meeting, on 7 February 1992, the Council invited the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23513)".[3]

Resolution 740 (1992)
of 7 February 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 and 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992,

Taking note of the further report of the Secretary-General of 4 February 1992[32] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) and welcoming his report that the cease-fire has been generally observed thus removing one of the obstacles to the deployment of a peace-keeping operation,

Noting that the letter from President Franjo Tudjman of 6 February 1992,[33] in which he accepts fully and unconditionally the Secretary-General's concept and plan, which defines the conditions and areas where the United Nations forces would be deployed, removes a further obstacle in that respect,

Also noting that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991[34] will facilitate the task of the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a political settlement,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter,

Expressing concern at the indications that the arms embargo established by the Council in resolution 713 (1991) is not being fully observed, as noted in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General,[32]

1. *Reaffirms* its approval set out in resolution 724 (1991) of the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991;[34]

2. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Yugoslavia to remove the remaining obstacle in the way of the deployment of a peace-keeping operation;

3. *Approves* the proposal by the Secretary-General to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison mission to a total of seventy-five officers;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite his preparations for a United Nations peace-keeping operation so as to be prepared to deploy immediately after the Council decides to do so;

5. *Expresses its concern* that the United Nations peace-keeping plan has not yet been fully and unconditionally accepted by all in Yugoslavia on whose cooperation its success depends;

6. *Calls upon* all States to continue to take all appropriate steps to ensure that the Yugoslav parties implement their unqualified acceptance of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, fulfil their commitments in good faith and cooperate fully with the Secretary-General;

7. *Calls upon* the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

8. *Also calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, including reporting any information brought to their attention concerning violations of the embargo;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3049th meeting.

Decision

At its 3055th meeting, on 21 February 1992, the Council invited the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23592 and Add.1)".[3]

Resolution 743 (1992)
of 21 February 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992 and 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992,

Taking note of the further report of the Secretary-General of 15 and 19 February 1992[35] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) and the request of the Government of Yugoslavia of 26 November 1991[36] for a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia referred to in that resolution,

Noting in particular that the Secretary-General considers that the conditions permitting the early deployment of a United Nations Protection Force are met and welcoming his recommendation that this Force should be established with immediate effect,

Expressing its gratitude to the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Yugoslavia for their contribution to the achievement of conditions facilitating the deployment of a United Nations Protection Force and their continuing commitment to this effort,

Concerned that the situation in Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security as determined in resolution 713 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Article 25 and Chapter VIII of the Charter,

Commending again the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, through the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, to ensure a peaceful political settlement,

Convinced that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan[34] will assist the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a peaceful political settlement,

1. *Approves* the further report of the Secretary-General of 15 and 19 February 1992[35] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991),

2. *Decides* to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Protection Force in accordance with the above-mentioned report and the United Nations peace-keeping plan,[34] and requests the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure its earliest possible deployment;

3. *Decides* that, in order to implement the recommendations in paragraph 30 of the report, the Force is established in accordance with paragraph 4 below, for an initial period of twelve months unless the Council subsequently decides otherwise;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General immediately to deploy those elements of the Force which can assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of the Force for approval by the Council and a budget, which together will maximize the contribution of the Yugoslav parties to offsetting its costs and in all other ways secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible;

5. *Recalls* that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, the Force should be an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis;

6. *Invites* accordingly the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as appropriate and not less than every six months on progress towards a peaceful political settlement and the situation on the ground, and to submit a first report on the establishment of the Force within two months of the adoption of the present resolution;

7. *Undertakes*, in this connection, to examine without delay any recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in his reports concerning the Force, including the duration of its mission, and to adopt appropriate decisions;

8. *Urges* all parties and others concerned to comply strictly with the cease-fire agreements signed at Geneva on 23 November 1991[31] and at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992,[30] and to cooperate fully and unconditionally in the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan;

9. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel sent by the United Nations and of the members of the European Community Monitoring Mission;

10. *Calls again upon* the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

11. *Decides* within the same framework that the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the Force;

12. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support to the Force, in particular to permit and facilitate the transit of its personnel and equipment;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3055th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 25 February 1992,[37] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 by which the Council had decided to establish a United Nations Protection Force. Having completed his consultations with the parties, he proposed, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Lieutenant-General Satish Nambiar, of India, as Force Commander.

By a letter dated 26 February 1992,[38] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows.

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 February 1992 concerning the appointment of the Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force[37] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 25 February 1992,[39] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General, having completed the necessary consultations, proposed that the military elements of the United Nations Protection Force be composed of contingents from the following States, all of whom had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He stated that he was awaiting a reply from certain other States which had been informally approached and that he would revert to the Security Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to this mission.

By a letter dated 26 February 1992,[40] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 February 1992 concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Protection Force[39] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992)

Decisions

In a letter dated 10 March 1992,[41] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council had approved his report of 15 and 19 February 1992[35] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) proposing the establishment of the United Nations Protection Force, and to his letter of 25 February 1992[39] proposing its composition. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General further proposed that Australia, Brazil, Jordan and Venezuela be added to the Member States contributing military personnel to the Force.

In a letter dated 11 March 1992,[42] the President informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 March 1992 concerning the expanded membership in the military component of the United Nations Protection Force,[41] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. The members agree to the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3066th meeting, on 7 April 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777)".[43]

Resolution 749 (1992)
of 7 April 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992 and 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1992[44] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made towards the establishment of the United Nations Protection Force and the continuing contacts by the Secretary-General with all parties and others concerned to stabilize the cease-fire,

Expressing its concern about reports on the daily violations of the cease-fire and the continuing tension in a number of regions even after the arrival of advance elements of the Force,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1992[44] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992);

2. *Decides* to authorize the earliest possible full deployment of the United Nations Protection Force;

3. *Urges* all parties and others concerned to make further efforts to maximize their contributions towards offsetting the costs of the Force, in order to help secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible;

4. *Also urges* all parties and others concerned to take all action necessary to ensure complete freedom of aerial movement for the Force;

5. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned not to resort to violence, particularly in any area where the Force is to be based or deployed;

6. *Appeals* to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a cease-fire and a negotiated political solution.

Adopted unanimously at the 3066th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3068th meeting, on 10 April 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777)".[43]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[45]

> "The Security Council, alarmed by reports on rapid deterioration of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, reiterates the appeal in resolution 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992 to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia Herzegovina to stop the fighting immediately. It invites the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently to the area his Personal Envoy for Yugoslavia to act in close cooperation with representatives of the European Community whose current efforts are aimed at stopping the fighting and at

bringing about a peaceful solution to the crisis, and to report to the Council."

Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 3070th meeting, on 24 April 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833);[43]

"Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838)".[43]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[46]

"In advance of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 April 1992[47] pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) the Council had an exchange of views in the course of which various proposals were made with regard to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council notes with deep concern the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which in addition to causing an increasing number of deaths of many innocent victims further risks compromising peace and security in the region.

"The Council welcomes the recent efforts of the European Community and the Secretary-General aimed at prevailing upon the parties to respect fully the cease-fire signed on 12 April 1992 under the auspices of the European Community.[48] It notes with satisfaction the decision of the Secretary-General to accelerate the deployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the 100 military observers from the United Nations Protection Force, 41 to be deployed in the Mostar region immediately. The presence of these military observers, like that of the monitors of the European Community, should help the parties to implement their commitment, undertaken on 23 April 1992, to respect the cease-fire. The Council welcomes the support given by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to the efforts of the European Community and the United Nations.

"The Council demands that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately. In this respect, it specifically calls upon Bosnia and Herzegovina's neighbours to exercise all their influence to end such interference. The Council condemns publicly and unreservedly the use of force, and calls upon all regular or irregular military forces to act in accordance with this principle. It emphasizes the value of close and continuous coordination between the Secretary-General and the European Community in order to obtain the necessary commitments from all parties and others concerned.

"The Council urges all the parties to respect immediately and fully the cease-fire and condemns all breaches of the cease-fire from whatever quarter.

"The Council supports the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina under the auspices of the Conference on Yugoslavia. It urges the three communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate actively and constructively in these talks and to conclude and implement the constitutional arrangements being developed at the tripartite talks.

"The Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to facilitate humanitarian assistance and cooperate so that deliveries of humanitarian assistance reach their destination.

"The Council has decided to remain actively seized of the matter and to continue its consideration of the further contribution that it can make to the restoration of peace and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina."

In a letter dated 29 April 1992,[49] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General informed him that he had decided to dispatch Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, to examine the evolving situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to look into the feasibility of a United Nations peace-keeping operation. He stated that Mr. Goulding would be travelling as soon as practicable.,

In a letter dated 30 April 1992,[50] the President informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 April 1992[49] concerning the dispatch of Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, to Bosnia and Herzegovina has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome your decision."

Statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 5 May 1992

Decision[51]

Following consultations held on 5 May 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[52]

"The members of the Security Council take note of the fact that document S/23877 will be issued on 6 May 1992. They agree that this fact does not prejudge decisions that may be taken by appropriate United Nations bodies or their national positions on this matter."

Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992)

Decision

At its 3075th meeting, on 15 May 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23900)".[43]

Resolution 752 (1992)
of 15 May 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992,

Expressing its appreciation for the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 April[47] and 12 May 1992[53] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992),

Deeply concerned about the serious situation in certain parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in particular about the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, and the continuing role that the European Community is playing in achieving a peaceful solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in other republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Having considered the announcement in Belgrade on 4 May 1992 described in paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 May 1992 concerning the withdrawal of Yugoslav People's Army personnel from republics other than Serbia and Montenegro and the renunciation of authority over those who remain,

Noting the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and the various appeals made in this connection, in particular by the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deploring the tragic incident on 4 May 1992 which caused the death of a member of the European Community Monitoring Mission,

Deeply concerned about the safety of United Nations personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately, respect immediately and fully the cease-fire signed on 12 April 1992,[48] and cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about urgently a negotiated political solution respecting the principle that any change of borders by force is not acceptable;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the tripartite talks on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina under the auspices of the Conference on Yugoslavia, urges that the discussions be resumed without delay, and urges the three communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate actively and constructively in these discussions on a continuous basis as recommended by the Secretary-General and to conclude and implement the constitutional arrangements being developed at those discussions;

3. *Also demands* that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, including by units of the Yugoslav People's Army as well as elements of the Croatian Army, cease immediately, and that Bosnia and Herzegovina's neighbours take swift action to end such interference and respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. *Demands also* that those units of the Yugoslav People's Army and elements of the Croatian Army now in Bosnia and Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring, and requests the Secretary-General to consider without delay what international assistance could be provided in this connection;

5. *Demands further* that all irregular forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed;

6. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned to ensure that forcible expulsions of persons from the areas where they live and any attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population, anywhere in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cease immediately;

7. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for humanitarian assistance, material and financial, taking into account the large number of refugees and displaced persons and fully supports the current efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to all the victims of the conflict and to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

8. *Calls on* all parties and others concerned to ensure that conditions are established for the effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, including safe and secure access to airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under active review the feasibility of protecting international humanitarian relief programmes, including the option mentioned in paragraph 29 of his report of 12 May 1992,[53] and of ensuring safe and secure access to Sarajevo airport, and to report to the Security Council by 26 May 1992;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the evolution of the situation and to the results of the efforts undertaken by the European Community, to continue to keep under review the possibility of deploying a peace-keeping mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the auspices of the United Nations;

11. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force and the European Community Monitoring Mission, and respect fully their freedom of movement and the safety of their personnel;

12. *Notes* the progress made thus far in the deployment of the Force, welcomes the fact that the Force has assumed the full responsibility called for by its mandate in Eastern Slavonia, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that it will assume its full responsibilities in all the United Nations Protected Areas as soon as possible and to encourage all parties and others concerned to resolve any problems remaining in this connection;

13. *Urges* all parties and others concerned to cooperate in every way with the Force in accordance with the United Nations peace-keeping plan[34] and to comply strictly with the plan in all its aspects, in particular the disarming of all irregular forces, whatever their origin, in the United Nations Protected Areas;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

Adopted unanimously at the 3075th meeting.

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992)

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision

At its 3082nd meeting, on 30 May 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24000)";[42]

"Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23997);[43]

"Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24024)".[43]

Resolution 757 (1992)
of 30 May 1992[54]

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992 and 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992,

Noting that in the very complex context of events in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia all parties bear some responsibility for the situation,

Reaffirming its support for the Conference on Yugoslavia, including the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recalling that no territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are acceptable and that the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina are inviolable,

Deploring the fact that the demands in resolution 752 (1992) have not been complied with, including its demands that:

- All parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately,
- All forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately,
- Bosnia and Herzegovina's neighbours take swift action to end all interference and respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- Action be taken as regards units of the Yugoslav People's Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including

the disbanding and disarming with weapons placed under effective international monitoring of any units that are neither withdrawn nor placed under the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

- All irregular forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed,

Deploring also that its call for the immediate cessation of forcible expulsions and attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population has not been heeded, and reaffirming in this context the need for the effective protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of ethnic minorities,

Dismayed that conditions have not yet been established for the effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, including safe and secure access to and from Sarajevo and other airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply concerned that those United Nations Protection Force personnel remaining in Sarajevo have been subjected to deliberate mortar and small-arms fire, and that the United Nations Military Observers deployed in the Mostar region have had to be withdrawn,

Deeply concerned also at developments in Croatia, including persistent cease-fire violations and the continued expulsion of non-Serb civilians, and at the obstruction of and lack of cooperation with the Force in other parts of Croatia,

Deploring the tragic incident on 18 May 1992 which caused the death of a member of the International Committee of the Red Cross team in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting that the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 1992[35] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, and the continuing role that the European Community is playing in working for a peaceful solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in other republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Recalling further its decision in resolution 752 (1992) to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with its relevant resolutions, and affirming its determination to take measures against any party or parties which fail to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992) and its other relevant resolutions,

Determined in this context to adopt certain measures with the sole objective of achieving a peaceful solution and encouraging the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States,

Recalling the right of States, under Article 50 of the Charter, to consult the Council where they find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures,

Determining that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Condemns* the failure of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the Yugoslav People's Army, to take effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

2. *Demands* that any elements of the Croatian Army still present in Bosnia and Herzegovina act in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 752 (1992) without further delay;

3. *Decides* that all States shall adopt the measures set out below, which shall apply until the Council decides that the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the Yugoslav People's Army, have taken effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

4. *Decides also* that all States shall prevent:

(*a*) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

(*b*) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or aircraft or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(*c*) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of any commodities or products, whether or not originating in their territories - but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Security Council Committee

established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) on Yugoslavia - to any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

5. *Decides further* that no State shall make available to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to those authorities or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and foodstuffs;

6. *Decides* that the prohibitions in paragraphs 4 and 5 shall not apply to the trans-shipment through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities and products originating outside the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and temporarily present in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) only for the purpose of such trans-shipment, in accordance with guidelines approved by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

7. *Decides* that all States shall:

(*a*) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), unless the particular flight has been approved, for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Council, by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

(*b*) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of aircraft registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or operated by or on behalf of entities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or components for such aircraft, the certification of airworthiness for such aircraft, and the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and the provision of new direct insurance for such aircraft;

8. *Decides also* that all States shall:

(*a*) Reduce the level of the staff at diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

(*b*) Take the necessary steps to prevent the participation in sporting events on their territory of persons or groups representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

(*c*) Suspend scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

9. *Decides further* that all States, and the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures imposed by the present resolution and related resolutions;

10. *Decides* that the measures imposed by the present resolution shall not apply to activities related to the United Nations Protection Force, to the Conference on Yugoslavia or to the European Community Monitoring Mission, and that States, parties and others concerned shall cooperate fully with the Force, the Conference and the Mission and respect fully their freedom of movement and the safety of their personnel;

11. *Calls upon* all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of the present resolution;

12. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by 22 June 1992 on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9;

13. *Decides* that the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) shall undertake the following tasks additional to those in respect of the arms embargo established by resolutions 713 (1991) and 727 (1992):

(*a*) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 above;

(*b*) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9;

(*c*) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 and, in that context, to make recommendations to the Council on ways to increase their effectiveness;

(*d*) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(*e*) To consider and approve the guidelines referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(*f*) To consider and decide upon expeditiously any applications for the approval of flights for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Council in accordance with paragraph 7 above;

14. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Security Council Committee established by Security Council resolution 724 (1991) in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, not later than 15 June 1992 and earlier if he considers it appropriate, on the implementation of resolution 752 (1992) by all parties and others concerned;

16. *Decides* to keep under continuous review the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 with a view to considering whether such measures might be suspended or terminated following compliance with the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

17. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed at Geneva on 22 May 1992;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 17 above, and invites him to keep under continuous review any further measures that may become necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

19. *Urges* all States to respond to the Revised Joint Appeal for humanitarian assistance of early May 1992 issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization;

20. *Reiterates* the call in paragraph 2 of resolution 752 (1992) that all parties continue their efforts in the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia and that the three communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina resume their discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with its relevant resolutions.

Adopted at the 3082nd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (China, Zimbabwe).

Decision

At its 3088th meeting, on 30 June 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188)".[43]

Resolution 762 (1992)
of 30 June 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992 and 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992,

Noting the further report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1992[56] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made as a result of the assumption of responsibilities by the United Nations Protection Force in Sectors East and West, and concerned about the difficulties encountered by the Force in Sectors North and South,

Commending again the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, through the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, to ensure a peaceful political settlement,

1. *Approves* the further report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1992[56] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992)

2. *Urges* all parties and others concerned to honour their commitments to effect a complete cessation of hostilities and to implement the United Nations peace-keeping plan;[34]

3. *Also urges*, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 727 (1992), the Government of Croatia to withdraw its army to the positions held before the offensive of 21 June 1992

and to cease hostile military activities within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas;

4. *Urges* the remaining units of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Serb territorial defence forces in Croatia and others concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan, in particular with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces in accordance with the plan;

5. *Urges* the Government of Croatia and others concerned to follow the course of action outlined in paragraph 16 of the report of the Secretary-General and appeals to all parties to assist the Force in its implementation;

6. *Recommends* the establishment of the Joint Commission described in paragraph 16 of the report of the Secretary-General, which should consult, as may be necessary or appropriate, with the Belgrade authorities in performing its functions;

7. *Authorizes* the strengthening of the Force by the addition of up to sixty military observers and one hundred and twenty civilian police to perform the functions envisaged in paragraph 16 of the report of the Secretary-General, with the agreement of the Government of Croatia and others concerned;

8. *Reaffirms* the embargo applied in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991), paragraph 5 of resolution 724 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 727 (1992);

9. *Supports* the views expressed in paragraph 18 of the report of the Secretary-General about the grave consequences which the collapse of the United Nations peace-keeping plan would have throughout the region;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to fulfil as soon as possible the terms of paragraph 12 of resolution 752 (1992);

11. *Calls again upon* all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia and its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3088th meeting.

Decision[57]

On 9 July 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President issued the following statement on their behalf:[58]

"The members of the Security Council take note of the fact that document S/24258 will be issued on 11 July 1992. They agree that this fact does not prejudge decisions that may be taken by appropriate United Nations bodies or their national positions on this matter."

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992)

Decision

At its 3083rd meeting, on 8 June 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992) (S/24075 and Add.1)".[43]

Resolution 758 (1992)
of 8 June 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992 and 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,

Noting that the Secretary-General has secured the evacuation of the Marshal Tito barracks in Sarajevo,

Noting also the agreement of all the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes, under the exclusive authority of the United Nations, and with the assistance of the United Nations Protection Force,

Noting further that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes would constitute a first step in establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport,

Deploring the continuation of the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is rendering impossible the distribution of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and its environs,

Stressing the imperative need to find an urgent negotiated political solution for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1992 submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992);[59]

2. *Decides* to enlarge the mandate and strength of the United Nations Protection Force, established under resolution 743 (1992), in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy, when he judges it appropriate, the military observers and related personnel and equipment required for the activities referred to in paragraph 5 of his report;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek Security Council authorization for the deployment of the additional elements of the Force, after he has reported to the Council that all the conditions necessary for them to carry out the mandate approved by the Council, including an effective and durable cease-fire, have been fulfilled;

5. *Strongly condemns* all those parties and others concerned that are responsible for violations of the cease-fire reaffirmed in paragraph 1 of the agreement of 5 June 1992[60] annexed to the report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the above-mentioned agreement and in particular to respect strictly the cease-fire reaffirmed in paragraph 1 thereof;

7. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Force and international humanitarian agencies and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel;

8. *Demands also* that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed at Geneva on 22 May 1992;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 8 above, and invites him to keep under continuous review any further measures that may become necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on his efforts no later than seven days after the adoption of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3083rd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 30 June 1992,[61] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General noted that further to the decision of the Security Council in its resolution 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, and having completed the necessary consultations, he proposed that Ukraine be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Protection Force.

In a letter dated 2 July 1992,[62] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 June 1992[61] concerning the addition to the composition of the United Nations Protection Force has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and paragraph 10 of resolution 758 (1992)

Decision

At its 3086th meeting, on 18 June 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 757 (1992) and paragraph 10 of resolution 758 (1992) (S/24100 and Corr.1)".[43]

Resolution 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, and in particular paragraph 7 of resolution 752 (1992), in which it emphasized the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and fully supported the current efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to all the victims of the conflict,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the prohibitions in paragraph 4 (*c*) of resolution 757 (1992) concerning the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities or products, other than medical supplies and foodstuffs, and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 757 (1992) shall not apply, with the approval of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) on Yugoslavia under the simplified and accelerated "no objection" procedure, to commodities and products for essential humanitarian need.

Adopted unanimously at the 3086th meeting.

Oral reports of the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992)

Decision

At its 3087th meeting, on 29 June 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Oral reports of the Secretary-

General pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24201)".[43]

Resolution 761 (1992)
of 29 June 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992 and 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992,

Noting the considerable progress reported by the Secretary-General towards securing the evacuation of Sarajevo airport and its reopening by the United Nations Protection Force and feeling the need to maintain this favourable momentum,

Underlining the urgency of quick delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs,

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with his report of 6 June 1992;[59]

2. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992[60] and in particular to maintain an absolute and unconditional cease-fire;

3. *Appeals* to all sides to cooperate fully with the Force in the reopening of the airport, to exercise the utmost restraint and not to seek any military advantage in this situation;

4. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Force and international humanitarian agencies and organizations and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel; in the absence of such cooperation, the Council does not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs;

5. *Calls upon* all States to contribute to the international humanitarian efforts in Sarajevo and its environs;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3087th meeting.

Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992)

Decision

At its 3093rd meeting, on 13 July 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (S/24263 and Add.1)".[63]

Resolution 764 (1992)
of 13 July 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992 and 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992,

Noting with appreciation the further report of the Secretary-General of 10 July 1992[64] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992),

Disturbed by the continuing violation of the Sarajevo airport agreement of 5 June 1992,[60] in which the parties agreed, *inter alia*:

- That all anti-aircraft weapon systems would be withdrawn from positions from which they could engage the airport and its air approaches,

- That all artillery, mortar, ground-to-ground missile systems and tanks within range of the airport would be concentrated in areas agreed by the United Nations Protection Force and subject to its observation at the firing line,

- To establish security corridors between the airport and the city, under the Force's control, to ensure the safe movement of humanitarian aid and related personnel,

Deeply concerned about the safety of the Force's personnel,

Cognizant of the magnificent work being done in Sarajevo by the Force and its leadership, despite the conditions of great difficulty and danger,

Aware of the enormous difficulties in the evacuation by air of cases of special humanitarian concern,

Deeply disturbed by the situation which now prevails in Sarajevo and by many reports and indications of deteriorating conditions throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Commending the determination and courage of all those who are participating in the humanitarian effort,

Deploring the continuation of the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is rendering difficult the provision of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and its environs, as well as in other areas of the Republic,

Noting that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes constitutes a first step in establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport,

Recalling the obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[65]

Stressing once again the imperative need to find an urgent negotiated political solution for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. *Approves* the further report of the Secretary-General of 10 July 1992[64] on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992);

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with paragraph 12 of his report;

3. *Reiterates its call* on all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992[60] and to cease immediately any hostile military activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. *Commends* the untiring efforts and the bravery of the Force for its role in securing humanitarian relief in Sarajevo and its environs;

5. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Force and international humanitarian agencies to facilitate the evacuation by air of cases of special humanitarian concern;

6. *Calls on* all parties and others concerned to cooperate with the Force and international humanitarian agencies to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid to other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina which remain in desperate need of assistance;

7. *Reiterates* its demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to secure the safety of Force personnel;

8. *Calls again on* all parties concerned to resolve their differences through a negotiated political solution to the problems in the region and to that end to cooperate with the renewed efforts of the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia, and in particular to respond positively to the invitation of the Chairman of the Conference to talks on 15 July 1992;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep close contact with the developments within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia and to assist in finding a negotiated political solution for the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

10. *Reaffirms* that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[65] and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measure that may be required to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3093rd meeting.

Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 3097th meeting, on 17 July 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina

to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264);[63]

"Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265);[63]

"Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266);[63]

"Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270);[63]

"Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305)".[63]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[66]

"The Security Council welcomes the agreement between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed in London on 17 July 1992[67] within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia.

"The Council calls on the parties to comply fully with the agreement in all its aspects. In particular, it calls on all parties and others concerned to observe scrupulously the cease-fire throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council has decided in principle to respond positively to the request for the United Nations to make arrangements for the supervision by the United Nations Protection Force of all heavy weapons (combat aircraft, armour, artillery, mortars, rocket-launchers, etc.) in accordance with the London agreement. It calls on the parties to declare immediately to the Force Commander the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons to be placed under supervision. It requests the Secretary-General to report by 20 July 1992 on the implementation and resource implications of this decision.

"The Council welcomes the provisions in the London agreement concerning the return of all refugees and freedom of movement for civilians caught up in or trapped by the military situation. It also welcomes the efforts being made to mobilize international assistance in handling the refugee problem under the aegis of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It invites the Secretary-General and the United Nations humanitarian agencies concerned to make the maximum use of the cease-fire now proclaimed to bring humanitarian relief and supplies to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council expresses its satisfaction that the talks on future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina are to resume in London on 27 July 1992, and urges all the parties to contribute actively and positively to these talks so that a peaceful solution is achieved as soon as possible.

"The Council stresses the need for full compliance with all the requirements of the relevant resolutions of the Council towards which the London agreement is an important step. It reaffirms its decision to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with those resolutions."

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Decisions

At its 3100th meeting, on 24 July 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333)".[63]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[68]

"The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 17 July 1992[66] concerning the agreement signed in London on 17 July 1992[67] by the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1992[69] on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina that he submitted to it, in response to its request of 17 July 1992, together with a Concept of Operations.

"The Council concurs with the Secretary-General's view that the conditions do not yet exist for the United Nations to supervise the heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina as envisaged in the London agreement.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General to contact all Member States, particularly the member States of the relevant regional organizations in Europe, to ask them to make urgently available to the Secretary-General information about the personnel, equipment and logistic support which they would be prepared to contribute, individually or

collectively, to the supervision of heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina as described in the report of the Secretary-General.

"In the light of the outcome of these contacts, the Secretary-General will undertake the further preparatory work needed on the supervision of the heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council invites the European regional arrangements and agencies concerned, and particularly the European Community, to enhance their cooperation with the Secretary-General in their efforts to help to resolve the conflicts that continue to rage in the former Yugoslavia. In particular, it would welcome the participation of the Secretary-General in any negotiations under European Community auspices.

"The Council further invites the European Community in cooperation with the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of broadening and intensifying the present Conference with a view to providing a new momentum in the search for negotiated settlements of the various conflicts and disputes in the former Yugoslavia.

"The Council underlines the importance of the parties to the London agreement honouring fully the terms of that agreement and calls on others concerned also to respect the agreement. It emphasizes in particular the need for the parties to respect and maintain a cease-fire throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for them to declare immediately to the United Nations Protection Force Commander the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons to be placed under supervision. It further demands that the parties and others concerned cooperate fully with the Force and the humanitarian agencies and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel.

"The Council stresses the need for full compliance with all the requirements of its relevant resolutions and stands ready to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with its relevant resolutions.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report back to it on the further work being undertaken and remains actively seized of the matter."

Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 3103rd meeting, on 4 August 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376);[63]

"Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377)".[63]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[70]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law and in particular reports of the imprisonment and abuse of civilians in camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council condemns any such violations and abuses and demands that relevant international organizations, and in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all such places and calls upon all parties to do all in their power to facilitate such access. The Council further calls upon all parties, States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to make immediately available to the Council any further information they might possess regarding these camps and access to them.

"The Council reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[65] and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.

"The Council will remain actively seized of this issue."

Statement by the President of the Security Council

Decision

On 4 August 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following

statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[71]

"The members of the Security Council condemn the recent cowardly attack on United Nations Protection Force positions in Sarajevo resulting in loss of life and injuries among the Ukrainian servicemen. The members of the Council note that the Force has already commenced investigation of this incident.

"The members of the Council express their condolences to the family of the officer killed and to the Government of Ukraine.

"The members of the Council also express their condolences to the families of the two French officers of the Force killed in Croatia and to the Government of France.

"The members of the Council call upon all parties to ensure that those responsible for these intolerable acts are quickly called to account.

"The members of the Council reiterate their demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to secure the safety of Force personnel."

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992)

At its 3104th meeting, on 7 August 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992) (S/24353 and Add.1)".[63]

Resolution 769 (1992)
of 7 August 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 27 July and 6 August 1992[72] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992) in which he recommended certain enlargements in the mandate and strength of the Force,

Taking note of the letter dated 7 August 1992[73] from the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia to the President of the Security Council,

1. *Approves* the report Secretary-General of 27 July and 6 August 1992[72] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992);

2. *Authorizes* the enlargements of the mandate and strength of the United Nations Protection Force recommended by the Secretary-General in his report;

3. *Reiterates* its demand that all parties and others concerned cooperate with the Force in implementing the mandate entrusted to it by the Council;

4. *Condemns resolutely* the abuses committed against the civilian population, particularly on ethnic grounds, as referred to in paragraphs 14 to 16 of the report of the Secretary-General.

Adopted unanimously at the 3104th meeting.

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision

At its 3106th meeting, on 13 August 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401);[63]

"Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409);[63]

"Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410);[63]

"Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412);[63]

"Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413);[63]

"Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415);[63]

"Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416);[63]

"Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419);[63]

"Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423);[63]

"Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431);[63]

"Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433);[63]

"Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439);[63]

"Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440)."[63]

Resolution 770 (1992)
of 13 August 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992 and 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992,

Noting the letter dated 10 August 1992[74] from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,

Underlining once again the imperative need for an urgent negotiated political solution to the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina to enable that country to live in peace and security within its borders,

Reaffirming the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recognizing that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a threat to international peace and security and that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important element in the Council's effort to restore international peace and security in the area,

Commending the United Nations Protection Force for its continuing action in support of the relief operation in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply disturbed by the situation that now prevails in Sarajevo, which has severely complicated the Force's efforts to fulfil its mandate to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant

to resolutions 743 (1992), 749 (1992), 761 (1992) and 764 (1992) and the reports of the Secretary-General cited therein,

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the consequent suffering of the people of that country,

Deeply concerned by reports of abuses against civilians imprisoned in camps, prisons and detention centres,

Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conformity with resolution 764 (1992),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* its demand that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately;

2. *Calls upon* States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. *Demands* that unimpeded and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centres be granted immediately to the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant humanitarian organizations and that all detainees therein receive humane treatment, including adequate food, shelter and medical care;

4. *Calls upon* States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they are taking in coordination with the United Nations to implement the present resolution, and invites the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measures that may be necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

5. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of the present resolution;

6. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on a periodic basis on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3106th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (China, India, Zimbabwe).

Resolution 771 (1992)
of 13 August 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992 and 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992,

Noting the letter dated 10 August 1992[74] from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations,

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reports of mass forcible expulsion and deportation of civilians, imprisonment and abuse of civilians in detention centres, deliberate attacks on non-combatants, hospitals and ambulances, impeding the delivery of food and medical supplies to the civilian population, and wanton devastation and destruction of property,

Recalling the statement of the President of the Council of 4 August 1992,[70]

1. *Reaffirms* that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[65] and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

2. *Strongly condemns* any violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in the practice of "ethnic cleansing";

3. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above;

4. *Also demands* that relevant international humanitarian organizations, and in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and calls upon all parties to do all in their power to facilitate such access;

5. *Calls upon* States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the

Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and to make this information available to the Council;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to collate the information submitted to the Council under paragraph 5 and to submit a report to the Council summarizing the information and recommending additional measures that might be appropriate in response to the information;

7. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, shall comply with the provisions of the present resolution, failing which the Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3106th meeting.

Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 3111th meeting, on 2 September 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[75]

"The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the letter from the Secretary-General, dated 28 August 1992, conveying the documents of the London stage of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, held on 26 and 27 August 1992, which the Secretary-General co-chaired with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community.

"The Council expresses its full support for the Statement of Principles adopted and the other agreements reached at the conference held in London.

"The Council shares the Secretary-General's hope that the political will shown in London will speedily be transformed into the concrete actions foreseen in the documents adopted in London by the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia.

"The Council reaffirms all its previous resolutions related to the former Yugoslavia and calls for their complete implementation.

"The Council notes with satisfaction that the Conference held in London has established the framework within which an overall political settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia in all its aspects may be achieved through a continuous and uninterrupted effort.

"The Council welcomes the establishment, under the overall direction of the Permanent Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, of the Steering Committee. It also welcomes the appointment of the two Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee who will direct the working groups and prepare the basis for a general settlement and associated measures. It notes with satisfaction that they will commence their work this week which will be pursued in continuous session at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

"The Council notes the commitments entered into by the parties and others concerned within the framework of the Conference held in London. It underlines the importance it attaches to the full implementation of these commitments as rapidly as possible.

"The Council notes the urgency of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and calls on the parties to cooperate fully with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee in achieving a comprehensive settlement.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed on an ongoing basis of developments and to make recommendations to the Council as may be appropriate."

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Decisions

At its 3113th meeting, on 9 September 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[76]

"The Security Council has noted with deep concern the attack which cost the lives of two French soldiers of the United Nations Protection Force near Sarajevo, during which five other soldiers were wounded. It conveys its deep-felt sympathy and condolences to the Government of France and to the bereaved families. It strongly condemns this deliberate attack against Force personnel.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General to inform it as soon as possible on the findings of the inquiry into the circumstances of this attack as well as other similar incidents involving the United Nations activities in Bosnia

and Herzegovina, in particular the incident which cost the lives of four Italian airmen in charge of the transportation of humanitarian relief to the Sarajevo airport. It invites him also to pass on to it any information which he could gather on the responsibility for these incidents.

"These serious incidents underline the urgent need for reinforcing the security and protection of Force personnel as well as of all personnel involved in the United Nations activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council expresses its readiness to adopt without delay measures to this end."

At its 3122nd meeting, on 9 October 1992, the Council invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Resolution 781 (1992)
of 9 October 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Determined to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights to Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting the readiness of the parties, expressed in the framework of the London stage of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, held on 26 and 27 August 1992, to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights and their commitment at that Conference to a ban on military flights,

Recalling in this context the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992[77] by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and in particular paragraph 7 thereof,

Recalling also the agreement reached on air issues at Geneva on 15 September 1992 among all the parties concerned in the framework of the Working Group on Confidence- and Security-building and Verification Measures of the London Conference,[78]

Alarmed at reports that military flights over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina are none the less continuing,

Noting the letter of 4 October 1992[79] from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council,

Considering that the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes an essential element for the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and a decisive step for the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Acting pursuant to the provisions of resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992 aimed at ensuring the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. *Decides* to establish a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this ban not to apply to United Nations Protection Force flights or to other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance;

2. *Requests* the Force to monitor compliance with the ban on military flights, including the placement of observers where necessary at airfields in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. *Also requests* the Force to ensure, through an appropriate mechanism for approval and inspection, that the purpose of flights to and from Bosnia and Herzegovina other than those banned by paragraph 1 above is consistent with Council resolutions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on a periodic basis on the implementation of the present resolution and to report immediately any evidence of violations;

5. *Calls upon* States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to provide assistance to the Force, based on technical monitoring and other capabilities, for the purposes of paragraph 2 above;

6. *Undertakes* to examine without delay all the information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3122nd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

Decisions

At its 3132nd meeting, on 30 October 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24740)".[17]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[80]

"The Security Council remains concerned by the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with its resultant loss of life and material damage, which threaten international peace and security and by reports of egregious violations of international humanitarian law by whomsoever committed.

"The Council is appalled by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are attacking civilians fleeing from the city of Jajce.

"The Council strongly condemns any such attacks which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[65] and reaffirms that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of these Conventions, are individually responsible in respect of such breaches. The Council wishes that such violations be brought to the attention of the Commission of Experts mentioned in resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992.

"The Council demands that all such attacks cease immediately."

At its 3133rd meeting, on 10 November 1992, the Council invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992) (S/24767 and Add.1);[17]

"Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24783)".[17]

Resolution 786 (1992)
of 10 November 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 and 9 November 1992[81] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992) and his letter of 6 November 1992[82] addressed to the President of the Security Council pursuant to his report,

Considering that the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes an essential element for the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and a decisive step for the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking into account the need for a speedy deployment of monitors on the ground for observation and verification purposes,

Gravely concerned at the indication in the letter from the Secretary-General of 6 November 1992 of possible violations of its resolution 781 (1992) and of the impossibility of corroborating the information on such violations by technical means presently available to the United Nations Protection Force,

Determined to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights to Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. *Welcomes* the current advance deployment of military observers of the United Nations Protection Force and the European Community Monitoring Mission at airfields in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

2. *Reaffirms* its ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which applies to all flights, whether of fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft, subject to the exceptions contained in paragraph 1 of its resolution 781 (1992), and reiterates that all parties and others concerned must comply with this ban;

3. *Endorses* the general concept of operations described in the report of the Secretary-General of 5 and 9 November 1992[81] submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992) and calls on all parties and others concerned, including all Governments operating aircraft in the area, to cooperate fully with the Force in its implementation;

4. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned henceforth to direct all requests for authorization of flights pursuant to paragraph 3 of its resolution 781 (1992), to the Force, with special provisions being made for flights of the Force and all other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance;

5. *Approves* the recommendation in paragraph 10 of the report of the Secretary-General that the strength of the Force be increased, as proposed in paragraph 5 of the report, in order to permit it to implement the concept of operations;

6. *Reiterates its determination* to consider urgently, in the case of violations when further reported to it in accordance with its resolution 781 (1992), the further measures necessary to enforce the ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3133rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3134th meeting, on 13 November 1992, the Council invited the representatives of Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the Comoros, Croatia, Germany, Egypt, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Slovenia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

"Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24620);[17]

"Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24761);[17]

"Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24785);[17]

"Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24786)".[17]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 12 November 1992 from the observer of Palestine,[83] the Council decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be extended to the observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 10 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 4 abstentions (Belgium, France, Hungary, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, and in accordance with the request contained in a letter dated 9 November 1992[84] from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Council also decided to extend invitations to Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, in response to the request contained in letters dated 9 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations[84] and from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations[85] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Mazowiecki, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3135th meeting, also on 13 November 1992, the Council invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Norway, Romania, Tunisia and Ukraine to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Ilija Djukic, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at his request, to address the Council in the course of the discussion of the item.

At its 3136th meeting, on 16 November 1992, the Council invited the representatives of Greece, Malta and the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 3137th meeting, also on 16 November 1992, the Council invited the representatives of Algeria and Bangladesh to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 787 (1992)
of 16 November 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming its determination that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a threat to the peace, and reaffirming that the provision of humanitarian assistance in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important element in the effort by the Council to restore peace and security in the region,

Deeply concerned at the threats to the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also its full support for the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia as the framework within which an overall political settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia may be achieved, and for the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference,

Recalling the decision by the Conference to examine the possibility of promoting safe areas for humanitarian purposes,

Recalling also the commitments entered into by the parties and others concerned within the framework of the Conference,

Reiterating its call on all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference,

Noting the progress made so far within the framework of the Conference, including the Joint Declarations signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992[77] and 20 October 1992[86] by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); the Joint Statement made at Geneva on 19 October 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);[87] the Joint Communi-

qué issued on 1 November 1992 at Zagreb by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;[88] the establishment of the Mixed Military Working Group in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and the production of a draft outline constitution for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,[89]

Noting with grave concern the report of the Special Rapporteur for Yugoslavia[90,91] appointed following a special session of the Commission on Human Rights to investigate the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia, which makes clear that massive and systematic violations of human rights and grave violations of international humanitarian law continue in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Welcoming the deployment of additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force for the protection of humanitarian activities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with its resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992,

Deeply concerned about reports of continuing violations of the embargo imposed by its resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991,

Deeply concerned also about reports of violations of the measures imposed by its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,

1. *Calls upon* the parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to consider the draft outline constitution for Bosnia and Herzegovina[89] as a basis for negotiating a political settlement of the conflict in that country and to continue negotiations for constitutional arrangements on the basis of the draft outline, under the auspices of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, these negotiations to be held in continuous and uninterrupted session;

2. *Reaffirms* that any taking of territory by force or any practice of "ethnic cleansing" is unlawful and unacceptable, and will not be permitted to affect the outcome of the negotiations on constitutional arrangements for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and insists that all displaced persons be enabled to return in peace to their former homes;

3. *Strongly reaffirms* its call on all parties and others concerned to respect strictly the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and affirms that any entities unilaterally declared or arrangements imposed in contravention thereof will not be accepted;

4. *Condemns* the refusal of all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces, to comply with its previous resolutions, and demands that they and all other concerned parties in the former Yugoslavia fulfil immediately their obligations under those resolutions;

5. *Demands* that all forms of interference from outside the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including infiltration into the country of irregular units and personnel, cease immediately, and reaffirms its determination to take measures against all parties and others concerned which fail to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992 and its other relevant resolutions, including the requirement that all forces, in particular elements of the Croatian Army, be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded or disarmed;

6. *Calls upon* all parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to fulfil their commitments to put into effect an immediate cessation of hostilities and to negotiate in the Mixed Military Working Group, continuously and in uninterrupted session, to end the blockades of Sarajevo and other towns and to demilitarize them, with heavy weapons under international supervision;

7. *Condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the practice of "ethnic cleansing" and the deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and medical supplies to the civilian population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirms that those that commit or order the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Commission of Experts provided for in paragraph 2 of its resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, and requests the Commission to pursue actively its investigations with regard to grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[65] and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular the practice of "ethnic cleansing";

9. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure that commodities and products trans-shipped through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) are not diverted in violation of resolution 757 (1992), to prohibit the trans-shipment of crude oil, petroleum products, coal, energy-related equipment, iron, steel, other metals, chemicals, rubber, tyres, vehicles, aircraft and motors of all types unless such trans-shipment is specifically authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) on Yugoslavia under its "no objection" procedure;

10. *Decides also*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, that any vessel in which a majority or controlling interest is held by a person or undertaking in or operating from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall be considered, for the purpose of implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council, a vessel of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) regardless of the flag under which the vessel sails;

11. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary steps to ensure that none of their exports are diverted to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in violation of resolution 757 (1992);

12. Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter, *calls upon* States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992);

13. *Commends* the efforts of those riparian States which are acting to ensure compliance with resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992) with respect to shipments on the Danube, and reaffirms the responsibility of riparian States to take necessary measures to ensure that shipping on the Danube is in accordance with resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992), including such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary to halt such shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 713 (1991) and 757 (1992);

14. *Requests* the States concerned, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to coordinate with the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, on the submission of reports to the Council regarding actions taken in pursuance of paragraphs 12 and 13 above to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* all States to provide in accordance with the Charter such assistance as may be required by those States acting nationally or through regional agencies and arrangements in pursuance of paragraphs 12 and 13;

16. *Considers* that, in order to facilitate the implementation of its relevant resolutions, observers should be deployed on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requests the Secretary-General to present to the Council as soon as possible his recommendations on this matter;

17. *Calls upon* all international donors to contribute to the humanitarian relief efforts in the former Yugoslavia, to support the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Programme of Action and Appeal for the former Yugoslavia and to speed up the delivery of assistance under existing pledges;

18. *Calls upon* all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the humanitarian agencies and with the United Nations Protection Force to ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in need of it, and reiterates its demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

19. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant international humanitarian agencies, to study the possibility of and the requirements for the promotion of safe areas for humanitarian purposes;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* for the report presented by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia,[92] and requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Security Council regularly informed of developments and of the work of the Conference;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted at the 3137th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (China, Zimbabwe).

Decisions

Following consultations held on 2 December 1992, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[93]

"The members of the Security Council wish to express their deep concern and outrage about the increasing number of attacks against United Nations personnel serving in various peace-keeping operations.

"A number of serious incidents affecting military and civilian personnel serving with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the United Nations Protection Force have occurred during the last few days.

"On 29 November 1992, in Uige, northern Angola, a Brazilian police observer with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II was killed as a result of an outbreak of hostilities between National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and Government forces, during which the Mission camp was caught in the cross-fire. The members of the Council convey their deep sympathy and condolences to the Government of Brazil and to the bereaved family.

"The situation in the United Nations Protection Force, which has already suffered over 300 casualties, 20 of them fatal, remains deeply troubling. On 30 November 1992, two Spanish Force soldiers in Bosnia and Herzegovina were seriously injured in a mine attack and a Danish Force soldier was abducted by armed men today.

"On 1 December, two British military observers and four naval observers of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, two from the Philippines, one from New Zealand and one from the United Kingdom, on patrol in Kompong Thom province were illegally detained by forces belonging to the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. An Authority helicopter, sent to assist in the discussions for their release, was fired upon, and a French military observer on board was injured. Moreover, today, six Authority civilian police monitors, three Indonesians, two Tunisians and one Nepalese, were injured in two land mine incidents in Siem Reap province.

"The members of the Council condemn these attacks on the safety and security of United Nations personnel and demand that all parties concerned take all necessary measures to prevent their recurrence. The members of the Council consider the abduction and detention of United Nations peace-keeping personnel as totally unacceptable and demand the immediate and unconditional release of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and United Nations Protection Force personnel concerned."

At its 3146th meeting, on 9 December 1992, the Council invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina: letter dated 7 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24916)".[17]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[94]

"The Security Council is alarmed by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina have renewed their offensive in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular against the city of Sarajevo, resulting in further loss of life and material damage as well as in endangering the security of United Nations Protection Force and international relief workers, thus threatening international peace and security.

"The Council is particularly alarmed by reports that the Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to evacuate the city. The Council warns that actions aimed at impeding the distribution of humanitarian assistance and at forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to leave the city, including the possibility of 'ethnic cleansing', would have grave consequences for the overall situation in that country.

"The Council strongly condemns these attacks as violations of its relevant resolutions and of previous commitments, in particular with regard to the cessation of hostilities, the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the safety of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population and the restoration of power and water supplies.

"The Council demands the immediate cessation of these attacks and of all actions aimed at impeding the distribution of humanitarian assistance and at forcing the inhabitants of Sarajevo to leave the city.

"If such attacks and actions continue, the Council will consider, as soon as possible, further measures against those who commit or support them to ensure the security of the Force and of international relief workers, the ability of the Force to fulfil its mandate and compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3150th meeting, on 18 December 1992, the Council invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

Resolution 798 (1992)
of 18 December 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 770 (1992) and 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 as well as its other relevant resolutions,

Appalled by reports of the massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, in particular Muslim women, in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Demanding that all the detention camps and, in particular, camps for women be immediately closed,

Taking note of the initiative taken by the European Council on the rapid dispatch of a delegation to investigate the facts received until now,[95]

1. *Expresses its support* for the initiative of the European Council;

2. *Strongly condemns* these acts of unspeakable brutality;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide such necessary means of support as are available to him in the area to enable the European Community delegation to have free and secure access to the places of detention;

4. *Requests* the member States of the European Community to inform the Secretary-General of the work of the delegation;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution on measures taken to support the delegation;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3150th meeting.

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In a letter dated 10 September 1992,[96] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 11 of his report of 10 September 1992[97] on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he had proposed that the Council should give the United Nations Protection Force authority to provide protection to convoys of persons released from the detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

if the International Committee of the Red Cross should so request and if the Force Commander should judge the request to be practicable. He also stated that he had received a cable from Mr. Cyrus Vance in which he had asked that, pending the Council's approval of the recommendation in his report, he should seek the Council's authority, on an exceptional basis, for the Force to use its existing resources to protect some 4,000 or more Muslim and Croat detainees who were expected to be released shortly from Serb detention camps at Manjaca and Trnopolje in the northern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and were to be taken, at their wish, to transit facilities in Croatia. The Croatian authorities had agreed to this arrangement. Both the camps concerned were within 50 kilometres of Force units already deployed in Croatia, which would make it possible for them to provide limited assistance in accompanying land convoys from those camps to Croatia. The Secretary-General also underlined that such assistance by the Force to convoys of persons released from more distant camps would have to await the deployment of the additional units recommended in his report. He noted that Mr. Vance had underlined the urgent need, on humanitarian grounds, for the detainees at Manjaca and Trnopolje to be enabled to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina in safety and proposed to instruct the Force Commander to proceed accordingly.

In a letter dated 12 September 1992,[98] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that the attention of Council members has been drawn to your letter dated 10 September 1992 concerning United Nations Protection Force protection of the detainees[96] who, it is hoped, will shortly be released from the Serbian detention camps at Manjaca and Trnopolje in the northern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and transferred, in accordance with their wishes and with the agreement of the Croatian authorities, to transit locations in Croatia. The members of the Security Council are in agreement with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3114th meeting, on 14 September 1992, the Council invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24540)".[63]

Resolution 776 (1992)
of 14 September 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force,

Expressing its full support for the Statement of Principles adopted and other agreements reached at the London stage of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, held on 26 and 27 August 1992, including the agreement of the parties to the conflict to collaborate fully in the delivery of humanitarian relief by road throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 10 September 1992on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,[97]

Noting with appreciation the offers made by a number of States, following the adoption of its resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992, to make available military personnel to facilitate the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, such personnel to be made available to the United Nations without cost to the Organization,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the protection and security of personnel of the Force and of the personnel of the United Nations,

Stressing in this context the importance of air measures, such as the ban on military flights to which all parties to the Conference held in London committed themselves, whose rapid implementation could, *inter alia*, reinforce the security of humanitarian activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 10 September 1992 on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;[97]

2. *Authorizes*, in implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution 770 (1992), the enlargement of the mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the United Nations Protection Force, recommended by the Secretary-General in that report, to perform the functions outlined in his report, including the protection of convoys of released detainees if requested by the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. *Urges* Member States to provide the Secretary-General, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, with such financial or other assistance as he deems appropriate to assist in the performance of the functions outlined in his report;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter in particular with a view to considering, as required, what further steps might be necessary to ensure the security of the Force and to enable it to fulfil its mandate.

Adopted at the 3114th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (China, India, Zimbabwe).

Decisions

In a letter dated 1 October 1992,[99] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Protection Force, and to resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992 by which the Council had authorized a further enlargement of the

Force's mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In order to implement resolution 776 (1992), and having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that Spain and the United States of America be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the Force.

In a letter dated 6 October 1992,[100] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 October 1992 concerning the enlargement of the strength of the United Nations Protection Force[99] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained therein."

Draft resolution contained in document S/24570[101]

Decision

At its 3116th meeting, on 19 September 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Draft resolution contained in document S/24570".[63]

Resolution 777 (1992)
of 19 September 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Considering that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist,

Recalling in particular its resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 in which it noted that "the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted",

1. *Considers* that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations, and therefore recommends to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly;

2. *Decides* to consider the matter again before the end of the main part of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

Adopted at the 3116th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (China, India, Zimbabwe).

Decision

In a letter dated 9 December 1992,[102] the President of the Security Council informed the President of the General Assembly as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that in consultations in connection with Security Council resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, the members of the Council agreed to keep the subject-matter of that resolution under continuous review and to consider it again at a later date."

Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992)

At its 3118th meeting, on 6 October 1992, the Council invited the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992) (S/24600)".[63]

Resolution 779 (1992)
of 6 October 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the activities of the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia,

Having examined the further report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1992[103] submitted pursuant to resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992),

Concerned about the difficulties encountered by the Force in the implementation of resolution 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, owing to cease-fire violations and in particular to the creation of paramilitary forces in the United Nations Protected Areas in violation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan,[34]

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of "ethnic cleansing" in the United Nations Protected Areas and of forcible expulsion of civilians and deprivation of their rights of residence and property,

Welcoming the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),[77]

Welcoming in particular the agreement, reaffirmed in the Joint Declaration, concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the further report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1992 submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992[103] including the steps taken to ensure the control of the Peruca dam by the United Nations Protection Force;

2. *Authorizes* the Force to assume responsibility for monitoring the arrangements agreed for the complete withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia, the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro, in cooperation, as appropriate, with the European Community Monitoring Mission, looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on how this is to be implemented, and calls on all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the Force in its performance of this new task;

3. *Calls on* all parties and others concerned to improve their cooperation with the Force in the performance of the tasks it is already undertaking in the United Nations Protected Areas and in the adjacent areas;

4. *Urges* all parties and others concerned in Croatia to comply with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan,[34] especially with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces, including paramilitary forces;

5. *Endorses* the principles agreed by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on 30 September 1992[77] that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those relating to land and property, are wholly null and void and that all displaced persons have the right to return in peace to their former homes;

6. *Strongly supports* the current efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to ensure the restoration of power and water supplies before the coming winter, as mentioned in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General, and calls on all the parties and others concerned to cooperate in this regard;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3118th meeting.

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision

At its 3119th meeting, on 6 October 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401);[63]

"Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409);[63]

"Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410);[63]

"Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412);[63]

"Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413);[63]

"Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415);[63]

"Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416);[63]

"Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419);[63]

"Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423);[63]

"Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431);[63]

"Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433);[63]

"Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439);[63]

"Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440);[63]

"Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24620)."[17]

Resolution 780 (1992)
of 6 October 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, in which it reaffirmed that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[65] and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches,

Recalling also its resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it demanded that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law,

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reports of mass killings and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

1. *Reaffirms* its call, in paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992), upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[65] being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies, and relevant organizations to make this information available within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter, and to provide other appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 2 below;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolution 771 (1992) and the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission may obtain through its own investigations or through the efforts, of other persons or bodies pursuant to resolution 771 (1992), with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the conclusions of the Commission of Experts and to take account of these conclusions in any recommendations for further appropriate steps called for by resolution 771 (1992);

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3119th meeting.

Report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Decisions

In a letter dated 23 November 1992,[104] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the situation in Macedonia and stated that during a visit to United Nations Headquarters in New York on 11 November 1992, Mr. Kiro Gligorov, President of Macedonia, had conveyed to him a request for the deployment of United Nations observers in Macedonia in view of his concern about the possible impact on it of fighting elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia. The Secretary-General added that on 19 November 1992 he had received a recommendation from Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, who had themselves had recent conversations with Mr. Gligorov, in favour of the very early deployment to Skopje of a small group of Force military and police observers, with supporting political staff. Their immediate mandate would be to visit Macedonia's border areas with Albania and Serbia and prepare a report on how a larger deployment of United Nations military and police personnel might help to strengthen security and confidence in Macedonia. The Secretary-General would envisage such a deployment, undertaken at the request of the competent authorities of Macedonia, as being a preventive deployment of the kind discussed in paragraphs 28 to 32 of his report of 17 June 1992 entitled "An Agenda for Peace".[105] Accordingly he proposed to instruct the Force Commander to dispatch forthwith a group of about a dozen military, police and civilian personnel on an exploratory mission to Macedonia. They would be asked to prepare a report on which the Secretary-General could then base a recommendation to the Council for a more substantive deployment of the Force in Macedonia.

In a letter dated 25 November 1992,[106] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 November 1992[104] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with your proposal of sending a group of military, police and civilian personnel as recommended by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia and as requested by the concerned competent authorities."

At its 3147th meeting, on 11 December 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/24923)".[17]

Resolution 795 (1992)
of 11 December 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992,

Recalling the letter from the President of the Security Council dated 25 November 1992[106] conveying the Security Council's agreement to the proposal by the Secretary-General to send an exploratory mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia dated 9 December 1992,[107]

Concerned about possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory,

Welcoming the presence of a mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Considering the request by the Government in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for a United Nations presence there,

Recalling Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 9 December 1992[107] on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to establish a presence of the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as recommended by him in his report, and so to inform the authorities of Albania and those of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to deploy immediately the military, civil affairs, and administrative personnel recommended in his report, and to deploy the police monitors immediately upon receiving the consent of the Government in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to do so;

4. *Urges* the Force presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to coordinate closely with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe mission there;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3147th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA[108]

Decision

At its 3029th meeting, on 8 January 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia (S/23331 and Add.1)".[3]

Resolution 728 (1992)
of 8 January 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991 and 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991,

Welcoming the fact that the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia has become operational as reported by the Secretary-General in his report of 14 November 1991,[109]

Welcoming also the progress that has been made in implementing the provisions of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991[110] relating to the functioning of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the maintenance of the cease-fire,

Concerned that the existence of mines and minefields in Cambodia poses a serious hazard to the safety of people in Cambodia, as well as an obstacle to the smooth and timely implementation of the agreements, including the early return of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons,

Noting that the Mission's mandate as approved by the Security Council in its resolution 717 (1991) provides, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a mine-awareness programme, and that the agreements provide for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia to undertake, *inter alia*, a programme of assisting with clearing mines and undertaking training programmes in mine clearance and a mine-awareness programme among the Cambodian people,

Considering that the establishment of training programmes in mine clearance, in addition to the existing mine-awareness programme undertaken by the Mission, and the early initiation of mine clearance are required for the effective implementation of the agreements,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia of 30 December 1991 and 6 January 1992[111] proposing that the mandate of the Mission be expanded to include training in mine clearance and the initiation of a mine-clearance programme,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia of 30 December 1991 and 6 January 1992,[111] especially the provision of assistance in mine clearing by Cambodians;

2. *Calls upon* the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and all the Cambodian parties, to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia, including in the discharge of its expanded mandate;

3. *Reiterates its call* to all the Cambodian parties to comply scrupulously with the cease-fire and to lend all necessary assistance to the Mission;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of further developments.

Adopted unanimously at the 3029th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 10 January 1992,[112] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, by which the Council had approved his predecessor's report,[111] proposing that the mandate of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia be expanded to include, in addition to the existing mine-awareness programme, training of Cambodians in mine clearance and to initiate a mine-clearance programme.

In the light of the expansion of the Mission's mandate and the consequent increase of its strength, and having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed that Bangladesh, the Netherlands and Thailand be added to the Member States contributing military personnel to the Mission.

In a letter dated 13 January 1992,[113] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 January 1992[112] concerning the addition to the composition of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 14 January 1992,[114] the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 2 of resolution 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991 by which the Council authorized him to designate a Special Representative for Cambodia to act on his behalf and confirmed that he had appointed Under-Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi to this important position.

In a letter dated 15 January 1992,[115] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 January 1992[114] concerning the appointment of Under-Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi as Special Representative for Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who welcome your decision."

In a letter dated 18 January 1992,[116] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that in order to prepare for phase I of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia's deployment, he had decided to submit to the General As-sembly a proposal for the provision of an initial appropriation of 200 million United States dollars, which, upon the approval by the Council of his report on the implementation plan, should be made available immediately for the procurement ofaccommodation, transportation, communication and other support equipment and services. This amount would represent an assessment of initial requirements and would be taken into account against the full assessments to be levied against Member States upon approval of the budget of the Authority by the General Assembly.

In a letter dated 24 January 1992,[117] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to refer to your letter of 18 January 1992[116] in which you informed me that you had decided to submit to the General Assembly a proposal for the provision of an initial appropriation of 200 million United States dollars for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. I have circulated your letter to members of the Security Council, who note your intention to proceed in this way and welcome your assurance to them that a full and detailed breakdown will be provided for Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly when they consider this question."

At its 3057th meeting, on 28 February 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia (S/23613 and Add.1)".[3]

Resolution 745 (1992)
of 28 February 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991 and 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992,

Reaffirming also its full support for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[110]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia of 19 and 26 February 1992[118] submitted pursuant to resolution 718 (1991),

Desiring to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace in Cambodia, to the promotion of national reconciliation, to the protection of human rights and to the assurance of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people through free and fair elections,

Convinced that free and fair elections are essential to produce a just and durable settlement to the Cambodia conflict, thereby contributing to regional and international peace and security,

Mindful of Cambodia's recent tragic history and determined that the policies and practices of the past will not be repeated,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia in the maintenance of the ceasefire, in mine awareness and mine clearance, and in preparation for the deployment of a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Supreme National Council of Cambodia under his chairmanship in regard to the implementation of the provisions of the agreements,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative for Cambodia to act on his behalf,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia of 19 and 26 February 1992[118] containing his plan, which is subject to re-examination in the light of experience, for implementing the mandate envisaged in the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991;[110]

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia shall be established under its authority in accord-

ance with the above-mentioned report for a period not to exceed eighteen months;

3. *Decides* that it is vital that elections be held in Cambodia by May 1993 at the latest as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraph 38 of his report;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to deploy the Authority as rapidly as possible to implement the above decision, urges that both the deployment and the further implementation of his plan be done in the most efficient and cost-effective way possible, and invites him to that end to keep the operation under continuous review, bearing in mind the fundamental objectives of the agreements;

5. *Calls upon* the Supreme National Council of Cambodia to fulfil its special responsibilities set out in the agreements;

6. *Also calls upon* all parties concerned to comply scrupulously with the terms of the agreements, to cooperate fully with the Authority in the implementation of its mandate, and to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all United Nations personnel;

7. *Further calls upon* the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and all Cambodians on behalf of the host country to provide all necessary assistance and facilities to the Authority;

8. *Strongly urges* the Cambodian parties to agree to the complete demobilization of their military forces prior to the end of the process of registration for the elections as well as to the destruction of the weapons and ammunition deposited into the Authority's custody in excess of those, if any, which may be deemed necessary by the Authority for the maintenance of civil order and national defence, or which may be required by the new Cambodian Government;

9. *Appeals* to all States to provide all voluntary assistance and support necessary to the United Nations and its programmes and specialized agencies for the preparations and operations to implement the agreements, including for rehabilitation and for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by 1 June 1992 and subsequently to report to the Council in September 1992, January 1993 and April 1993 on progress to date in the implementation of the present resolution and on tasks still to be performed in the operation, with particular regard to the most effective and efficient use of resources;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3057th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 8 March 1992,[119] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992 by which the Council had decided to establish a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and to his predecessor's letter of 8 November 1991[120] relating to the appointment of the commander of the military component of the Authority. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Lieutenant-General John M. Sanderson, of Australia, as Force Commander of the military component of the Authority. He further proposed that Brigadier-General Michel Loridon, of France, should serve as Deputy Commander.

In a letter dated 11 March 1992,[121] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 March 1992[119] and received today, concerning the appointment of the Force Commander of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. The members agree to the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 31 March 1992,[122] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General, having completed the necessary consultations, proposed that the military elements of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia be composed of contingents from the following States, all of whom had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay. Of these States, all except Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Italy and Philippines had already contributed military personnel to the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia. The Secretary-General was awaiting a reply from certain other States which had been informally approached and would revert to the Council when he had an indication of whether they were also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to the Authority.

In a letter dated 2 April 1992,[123] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General reported that he had been informed by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations that his country's military personnel who had been serving in the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia would be available to serve in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. A decision on the possible contribution of additional military personnel to the Authority by the United Kingdom had not yet been taken.

In a letter dated 2 April 1992,[124] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letters dated 31 March[122] and 2 April 1992[123] concerning the composition of the military elements of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia have been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree to what you have proposed."

In a letter dated 14 May 1992,[125] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Security Council have asked me to convey to you their thanks for your first progress report on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, of 1 May 1992.[126] They welcome the subsequent announcement on 9 May 1992 by the Commander of the Authority's military element, General Sanderson, that phase II of the cease-fire arrangements under the United Nations peace-keeping plan for Cambodia will begin on 13 June 1992. The members of the Council consider it vital that the Authority should have the full cooperation of the parties and their full compliance with the United Nations plan. You may be assured of Council members' firm support in this regard."

At its 3085th meeting, on 12 June 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (S/24090)".[43]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[127]

"Having read the special report of the Secretary-General of 12 June 1992 on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,[128] the Security Council is deeply concerned by the difficulties that the Authority is encountering in the implementation of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[110] on the eve of moving to phase II of the cease-fire. In particular, the Council notes that, during the meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia on 10 June 1992, one party was not able to allow the necessary deployment of the Authority in areas under its control. The Council believes that any delay could jeopardize the whole peace process to which all Cambodian parties have agreed under the auspices of the United Nations and the Paris Conference on Cambodia.

"The Council reaffirms the importance of the full and timely implementation of the Paris agreements. The Council commends the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cambodia and the Authority in this regard. It reaffirms that the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, under the chairmanship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is the sole legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the sovereignty, independence and unity of Cambodia are enshrined. In this regard, section III of part I of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict should be implemented as soon as possible.

"The Council stresses the need that phase II of the military arrangements should begin on 13 June 1992, as determined in accordance with the Paris agreements. In this connection, the Council urges the Secretary-General to accelerate the deployment to Cambodia and within the country of the full Authority peace-keeping force.

"The Council calls upon all parties to comply strictly with the commitments they have accepted, including cooperation with the Authority. It specifically calls upon all parties to respond affirmatively to the latest demands for cooperation in implementation of the Paris agreements put to them by the Authority."

At its 3099th meeting, on 21 July 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: second special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (S/24286)".[53]

Resolution 766 (1992)
of 21 July 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991, 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, and 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 12 June 1992,[127]

Recalling also that any difficulty arising in the implementation of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991[110] should be settled through close consultation between the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and must not be allowed to undermine the principles of these agreements, or to delay the timetable for their implementation,

Taking note of the second special report of the Secretary-General of 14 July 1992 on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,[129] and in particular of the fact that the Cambodian People's Party, the Front uni national pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pacifique et coopératif and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front have agreed to proceed with phase II of the cease-fire as laid down in annex 2 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict and that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea has so far refused to do so,

Taking note also of the Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodia Peace Process[130] issued on 22 June 1992, and the other

efforts made at Tokyo by the countries and parties concerned for the implementation of the Paris agreements,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the difficulties met by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia in the implementation of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991[110];

2. *Underlines* that all signatories of the Paris agreements are bound by all their obligations thereunder;

3. *Deplores* the continuing violations of the cease-fire and urges all parties to cease all hostilities forthwith, to cooperate fully with the Authority in the marking of all minefields and to refrain from any deployment, movement, or other action intended to extend the territory they control or which might lead to renewed fighting;

4. *Reaffirms* the international community's firm commitment to a process under which the Authority, operating freely throughout all of Cambodia as authorized by the Paris agreements, can verify the departure of all foreign forces and ensure full implementation of the agreements;

5. *Demands* that all parties respect the peaceful nature of the Authority's mission and take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all United Nations personnel;

6. *Urges* all parties to cooperate with the Authority in broadcasting information helpful to implementation of the Paris agreements;

7. *Strongly deplores* the continuing refusal by one of the parties to permit the necessary deployment of all components of the Authority to the areas under its control to enable the Authority to carry out its full functions in the implementation of the Paris agreements;

8. *Urges* all States, in particular neighbouring States, to provide assistance to the Authority to ensure the effective implementation of the Paris agreements;

9. *Approves* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Cambodia to continue to implement the Paris agreements despite the difficulties;

10. *Invites* in particular the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to accelerate the deployment of the Authority's civilian components of the, especially the component mandated to supervise or control the existing administrative structures;

11. *Demands* that the party that has failed so far to do so permit without delay the deployment of the Authority in the areas under its control, and implement fully phase II of the plan as well as the other aspects of the Paris agreements;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to ensure that international assistance to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia from now on benefits only the parties which are fulfilling their obligations under the Paris agreements and cooperating fully with the Authority;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3099th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 6 August 1992,[131] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General, having completed the necessary consultations, proposed that Japan be added to the list of countries which contributed military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

In a letter dated 7 August 1992,[132] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter of 6 August 1992[131] concerning the addition to the list of countries which contribute military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who agree with the proposal that is contained in your letter."

At its 3124th meeting, on 13 October 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (S/24578)."[17]

Resolution 783 (1992)
of 13 October 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991, 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992 and 766 (1992) of 21 July 1992,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 12 June 1992,[127]

Recalling also the Tokyo Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, issued on 22 June 1992,[130]

Paying a tribute to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, for his efforts to restore peace and national unity in Cambodia,

Taking note of the cooperation extended to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, by the Party of

the State of Cambodia, the Front uni national pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pacifique et coopératif and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and of the fact that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea still fails to meet obligations it assumed when it signed the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[110] as reflected in the second progress report of the Secretary-General dated 21 September 1992,[133]

Reaffirming that the Authority must have full and unrestricted access to the areas controlled by each of the parties,

Welcoming with appreciation the achievements of the Authority in the implementation of the Paris agreements, concerning, *inter alia*, military deployment throughout almost the whole country, the promulgation of the electoral law, the provisional registration of political parties, the beginning of voter registration, safe repatriation of over one hundred and fifty thousand refugees, progress in rehabilitation programmes and projects and the campaign in favour of respect for human rights,

Welcoming the accession of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia to a number of international human rights conventions,

Welcoming also the progress made by the Authority in strengthening supervision and control over administrative structures as set out in the Paris agreements, and recognizing the importance of this part of its mandate,

Welcoming further the fact that the Supreme National Council of Cambodia functions in accordance with the Paris agreements,

Expressing appreciation to the States and international financial institutions which announced, during the Tokyo Ministerial Conference on the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Cambodia, held on 20 and 22 June 1992, financial contributions to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country,

Expressing its gratitude to the Governments of Thailand and Japan for their efforts to find solutions to the current problems relating to the implementation of the Paris agreements,

Deeply concerned by difficulties faced by the Authority caused in particular by security and economic conditions in Cambodia,

1. *Approves* the second progress report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 1992 on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;[133]

2. *Confirms* that, in conformity with paragraph 66 of the report, the electoral process shall be carried out in accordance with the timetable laid down in the implementation plan and thus that the election for a constituent assembly will be held no later than May 1993;

3. *Supports* the intention of the Secretary-General, expressed in paragraph 67 of his report, concerning the checkpoints in the country and along its borders with neighbouring countries;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Cambodia for their efforts as well as to Member States which have cooperated with the Authority in order to solve the difficulties it has met and urges all States, in particular neighbouring States, to provide assistance to the Authority to ensure the effective implementation of the Paris agreements;[110]

5. *Deplores* the fact that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, ignoring the requests and demands contained in resolution 766 (1992), has not yet complied with its obligations;

6. *Demands* that the party mentioned in paragraph 5 above fulfil immediately its obligations under the Paris agreements; that it facilitate without delay full deployment of the Authority in the areas under its control; and that it implement fully phase II of the plan, particularly cantonment and demobilization, as well as all other aspects of the Paris agreements, taking into account that all parties in Cambodia have the same obligations to implement the agreements;

7. *Demands* full respect for the cease-fire, calls upon all parties in Cambodia to cooperate fully with the Authority to identify minefields and to refrain from any activity aimed at enlarging the territory under their control, and further demands that these parties facilitate Authority investigations of reports of foreign forces, foreign assistance and cease-fire violations within the territory under their control;

8. *Reiterates* its demands that all parties take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all United Nations personnel and refrain from any threat or violent act against them;

9. *Emphasizes*, in accordance with article 12 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, the importance of the elections being held in a neutral political environment, encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts to create such an environment, and in that context requests, in particular, that the Authority radio broadcast facility be established without delay and with access to the whole territory of Cambodia;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to make use fully of all possibilities offered by the Authority's mandate, including annex 1, section B, paragraph 5 (*b*), of the Paris agreements to enhance the effectiveness of existing civil police in resolving the growing problems relating to the maintenance of law and order in Cambodia;

11. *Invites* States and international financial institutions to make available as soon as possible the contributions they had already announced during the Ministerial Conference on the

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, held at Tokyo on 20 and 22 June 1992, giving priority to those which produce quick impact;

12. *Invites* the Governments of Thailand and Japan, in cooperation with the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and in consultation with any other Government as appropriate, to continue their efforts to find solutions to the current problems relating to the implementation of the Paris agreements and to report to the Secretary-General and the Co-Chairmen of the Conference by 31 October 1992 on the outcome of their efforts;

13. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the intention expressed in paragraph 70 of his report, to ask the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, immediately on receipt of the report referred to in paragraph 12 above, to undertake appropriate consultations with a view to implementing fully the peace process;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as soon as possible, and no later than 15 November 1992, on the implementation of the present resolution and, if the current difficulties have not been overcome, undertakes to consider what further steps are necessary and appropriate to ensure the realization of the fundamental objectives of the Paris agreements;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3124th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 21 October 1992,[134] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General, following further consultations, proposed that Brunei Darussalam be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

In a letter dated 23 October 1992,[135] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 October 1992,[134] concerning the addition of one country to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They endorse the proposal contained therein."

At its 3143rd meeting, on 30 November 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 783 (1992) (S/24800)".[17]

Resolution 792 (1992)
of 30 November 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 717 (1991) of 16 October 1991, 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991, 728 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 766 (1992) of 21 July 1992 and 783 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 November 1992[136] on the implementation of resolution 783 (1992),

Paying a tribute to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, for his continuing efforts to restore peace and national unity in Cambodia,

Reaffirming its commitment to implement the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict signed at Paris on 23 October 1991[110] and its determination to maintain the implementation timetable of the peace process, leading to elections for a constituent assembly in April/May 1993, the adoption of a constitution and the formation of a new Cambodian government thereafter,

Recognizing the need for all Cambodian parties, the States concerned and the Secretary-General to maintain close dialogue in order to implement the peace process effectively,

Recalling that all Cambodians have, in accordance with article 12 of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, the right to determine their own political future through the free and fair election of a constituent assembly and that political parties wishing to participate in the election can be formed in accordance with paragraph 5 of annex 3 to the Agreement,

Noting the discussion during the consultations held in Beijing on 7 and 8 November 1992 by the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia regarding a presidential election, and the views of the Co-Chairmen shared by the Secretary-General that such an election could contribute to the process of national reconciliation and help to reinforce the climate of stability in Cambodia,

Welcoming the achievements of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cambodia and of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia in the implementation of the Paris agreements,

Welcoming in particular the progress made in voter registration,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Authority to strengthen its relationship with the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and its supervision and control over the existing administra-

tive structures, *inter alia*, to ensure the widest possible agreement on essential regulations for elections, natural resources, rehabilitation, national heritage and human rights, on relations with the international financial institutions, and on the question of foreign residents and immigrants,

Noting the efforts of the Authority to address the concerns raised by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, including steps to verify the withdrawal of all foreign forces, advisers and military personnel from Cambodia, close cooperation between the Authority and the Supreme National Council as the embodiment of Cambodian sovereignty, the creation of technical advisory committees to advise the Supreme National Council and the Authority, the extension of Authority supervision and control over the five key administrative areas mandated in the Paris agreements in the areas to which the Authority has access, and the creation of working groups in these areas to enable the parties to be involved in and informed about the Authority's activities in these five key areas,

Expressing its appreciation to Japan and Thailand for their efforts to find solutions to current problems relating to the implementation of the Paris agreements,

Expressing also its appreciation for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, in consultation with all parties, pursuant to resolution 783 (1992) to find a way to implement fully the Paris agreements,

Deploring the failure of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to meet its obligations under the Paris agreements, notably as regards unrestricted access by the Authority to the areas under the control of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea for voter registration and other purposes of the agreements and as regards the application of phase II of the cease-fire concerning cantonment and demobilization of its forces,

Deploring recent violations of the cease-fire and their implications for the security situation in Cambodia, emphasizing the importance of maintaining the cease-fire and calling on all parties to comply with their obligations in this regard,

Condemning attacks against the Authority, in particular the recent firings upon Authority helicopters and on electoral registration personnel,

Concerned by the economic situation in Cambodia and its impact on the implementation of the Paris agreements,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General of 15 November 1992[136] on the implementation of Security Council resolution 783 (1992);

2. *Confirms* that the election for a constituent assembly in Cambodia will be held not later than May 1993;

3. *Notes* the decision of the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative for Cambodia to make contingency plans for the organization and conduct by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia of a presidential election, and moreover, noting that such an election must be held in conjunction with the planned election for a constituent assembly, requests the Secretary-General to submit any recommendations for the holding of such an election to the Council for decision;

4. *Calls upon* all Cambodian parties to cooperate fully with the Authority to create a neutral political environment for the conduct of free and fair elections and prevent acts of harassment, intimidation and political violence;

5. *Determines* that the Authority shall proceed with preparations for free and fair elections to be held in April/May 1993 in all areas of Cambodia to which it has full and free access as at 31 January 1993;

6. *Calls on* the Supreme National Council of Cambodia to continue to meet regularly under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk;

7. *Condemns* the failure by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to comply with its obligations;

8. *Demands* that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea fulfil immediately its obligations under the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodia conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[110] that it facilitate without delay full deployment of the Authority in the areas under its control, that it not impede voter registration in those areas, that it not impede the activities of other political parties in those areas, and that it implement fully phase II of the cease-fire, particularly cantonment and demobilization, as well as all other aspects of the Paris agreements, taking into account that all parties in Cambodia have the same obligations to implement the Paris agreements;

9. *Urges* the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to join fully in the implementation of the Paris agreements, including the electoral provisions, and requests the Secretary-General and States concerned to remain ready to continue dialogue with the Party of Democratic Kampuchea for this purpose;

10. *Calls on* those concerned to ensure that measures are taken, consistent with the provisions of Article VII of annex 2 to the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict to prevent the supply of petroleum products to the areas occupied by any Cambodian party not complying with the military provisions of this Agreement and requests the Secretary-General to examine the modalities of such measures;

11. *Undertakes* to consider appropriate measures to be implemented should the Party of Democratic Kampuchea obstruct the implementation of the peace plan, such as the freezing of the assets it holds outside Cambodia;

12. *Invites* the Authority to establish all necessary border checkpoints, requests neighbouring States to cooperate fully in the establishment and maintenance of those checkpoints and requests the Secretary-General to undertake immediate

consultations with States concerned regarding their establishment and operation;

13. *Supports* the decision of the Supreme National Council dated 22 September 1992 to set a moratorium on the export of logs from Cambodia in order to protect Cambodia's natural resources, requests States, especially neighbouring States, to respect this moratorium by not importing such logs, and requests the Authority to take appropriate measures to secure the implementation of such moratorium;

14. *Requests* the Supreme National Council to consider the adoption of a similar moratorium on the export of minerals and gems in order to protect Cambodia's natural resources;

15. *Demands* that all parties comply with their obligations to observe the cease-fire and calls upon them to exercise restraint;

16. *Requests* the Authority to continue to monitor the cease-fire and to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence or escalation of fighting in Cambodia, as well as incidents of banditry and arms smuggling;

17. *Demands also* that all parties take all action necessary to safeguard the lives and the security of Authority personnel throughout Cambodia including by issuing immediate instructions to this effect to their commanders forthwith and reporting their action to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the implications for the electoral process of the failure by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to canton and demobilize its forces and, in response to this situation, to take all appropriate steps to ensure the successful implementation of the electoral process;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to investigate and report upon the implications for security in post-election Cambodia of the possible incomplete implementation of the disarmament and demobilization provisions of the Paris agreements;

20. *Invites* the States and international organizations providing economic assistance to Cambodia to convene a meeting to review the current state of economic assistance to Cambodia in the wake of the Ministerial Conference on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Cambodia held at Tokyo on 20 and 22 June 1992;

21. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as soon as possible and no later than 15 February 1993 on the implementation of the present resolution, and on any further measures that may be necessary and appropriate to ensure the realization of the fundamental objectives of the Paris agreements;

22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3143rd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

Decisions

Following consultations held on 2 December 1992, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[93]

"The members of the Security Council wish to express their deep concern and outrage about the increasing number of attacks against United Nations personnel serving in various peace-keeping operations.

"A number of serious incidents affecting military and civilian personnel serving with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the United Nations Protection Force have occurred during the last few days.

"On 29 November in Uige, northern Angola, a Brazilian police observer with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II was killed as a result of an outbreak of hostilities between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and Government forces, during which the Mission's camp was caught in the crossfire. The members of the Council convey their deep sympathy and condolences to the Government of Brazil and to the bereaved family.

"The situation in the United Nations Protection Force, which has already suffered over 300 casualties, 20 of them fatal, remains deeply troubling. On 30 November 1992, two Spanish Force soldiers in Bosnia and Herzegovina were seriously injured in a mine attack and a Danish Force soldier was abducted by armed men today.

"On 1 December, two British military observers and four naval observers of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, two from the Philippines, one from New Zealand and one from the United Kingdom, on patrol in Kompong Thom province, were illegally detained by forces belonging to the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. An Authority helicopter, sent to assist in the discussions for their release, was fired upon, and a French military observer on board was injured. Moreover, today, six Authority civilian police monitors, three Indonesians, two Tunisians and one Nepalese, were injured in two land mine incidents in Siem Reap province.

"The members of the Council condemn these attacks on the safety and security of United Nations personnel and demand that all parties concerned take all necessary measures to prevent their recurrence. The members of the

Council consider the abduction and detention of United Nations peace-keeping personnel as totally unacceptable and demand the immediate and unconditional release of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and United Nations Protection Force personnel concerned."

At its 3153rd meeting, on 22 December 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[137]

"The Security Council strongly condemns the illegal detention of United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia personnel by elements of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and acts of threat and intimidation against these personnel. It demands that such actions and any other hostile acts against the Authority cease immediately, and that all parties take all action necessary to safeguard the lives and the security of Authority personnel.

"The Council urges all the parties to abide scrupulously by their obligations under the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991[110] to cooperate fully with the Authority and to respect all the relevant resolutions of the Council."

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST[138]

Decisions

In a letter dated 14 January 1992,[139] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General reported that the Government of Sweden had informed his predecessor that it would not be able to maintain after 31 October 1991 the medical unit which it had been contributing to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon since 1980. The search for a replacement had taken some time and, as a temporary measure following the withdrawal of the Swedish unit, Norway and Sweden had been jointly providing a small emergency medical team.

Having completed the necessary consultations, it was the Secretary-General's intention to accept the offer of the Government of Poland, which had not so far contributed to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, to provide the medical unit.

In a letter dated 17 January 1992,[140] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 January 1992[139] concerning the medical unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 20 January 1992,[141] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General informed the members of the Council of a development concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

The Secretary-General stated that a mixed military working group comprising representatives of the Lebanese Army and the Force had now submitted a recommendation whereby the Force would hand over to the Lebanese Army the western part of the Ghanaian battalion sector, west of Marakah. The Commander of the Lebanese Army had informed the Force Commander that the Government of Lebanon had accepted the mixed working group's recommendation. The Secretary-General welcomed it and had decided to accept it, as the proposed step would continue the process of deploying the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon, thus helping to re-establish the Government's authority in the area. It would also enable the Force to strengthen its deployment elsewhere in the area of operation, where there was a greater need for its presence. The handover was to take place as soon as the necessary practical arrangements had been made.

In a letter dated 28 January 1992,[142] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 January 1992[141] concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

"The members of the Council note the contents and welcome in particular the plan for the Force to hand over to the Lebanese Army the western part of the Ghanaian battalion sector, west of Marakah, enabling the Force to strengthen its deployment elsewhere in its area of operation."

At its 3040th meeting, on 29 January 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East:

report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/23452)".[3]

Resolution 734 (1992)
of 29 January 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 21 January 1992,[143] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Recalling the addendum of 28 January 1991[144] to the Secretary-General's report of 22 January 1991,[145]

Taking note of the letter dated 17 January 1992[146] from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1992;

2. *Approves* the overall objective of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 33 of his report of 21 January 1992 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[143] aimed at promoting the greater effectiveness of the Force;

3. *Approves in particular* the recommendations summarized in paragraphs 59 (*c*) (i) and (ii) of the addendum of 28 January 1991[144] to the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 1991;[145]

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider further, in consultation with the troop-contributing countries, how to achieve the overall objective referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to take action on the objectives in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

6. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[147] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

7. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 3040th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 734 (1992), the President made the following statement:[148]

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 21 January 1992[143] submitted in conformity with Council resolution 701 (1991) of 31 July 1991.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to deploy units of its army in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force. The members of the Council urge all the parties concerned to support the Force fully.

"The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

At its 3053rd meeting, on 19 February 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 17 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23604)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier, the President made the following statement:[149]

"The members of the Council are deeply concerned about the renewed and rising cycle of violence in southern Lebanon and elsewhere in the region. The Council deplores in particular the recent killings and the continued violence, which threatens to claim additional lives and to destabilize the region further.

"The members of the Council call upon all those involved to exercise maximum restraint in order to bring such violence to an end.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, as set out in resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"The members of the Council express their continued support for all efforts to bring peace to the region on the basis of resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973. The members of the Council urge all the parties concerned to work vigorously to enhance the ongoing peace process."

At its 3081st meeting, on 29 May 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/23955)".[43]

Resolution 756 (1992)
of 29 May 1992

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 May 1992[150] on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1992;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3081st meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 756 (1992), the President made the following statement:[151]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General of 19 May 1992[150] on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 20: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

At its 3102nd meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/24341)".[63]

Resolution 768 (1992)
of 30 July 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1992 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[152] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 15 July 1992[153] from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1993;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[147] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 3102nd meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, and following the adoption of resolution 768 (1992), the President made the following statement:[154]

"The members of the Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 21 July 1992[152] submitted in conformity with resolution 734 (1992) of 29 January 1992.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, the members of the Council again stress the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country.

"The members of the Council commend the Lebanese Government for its successful efforts to deploy units of its army in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The members of the Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regret the loss of civilian life and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

In a letter dated 17 November 1992,[155] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, who had served as Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon since 1 July 1988, would leave his post on 22 February 1993. Following the usual consultations and subject to the extension of the Force's mandate by the Council, it was the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Major-General Trond Furuhovde, of Norway, to succeed General Wahlgren with effect from 23 February 1993.

In a letter dated 11 December 1992,[156] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 November 1992[155] concerning the appointment of the next Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with your proposal contained therein."

At its 3141st meeting, on 25 November 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/24821)".[17]

Resolution 790 (1992)
of 25 November 1992

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1992[157] on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1993;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the

situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3141st meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 790 (1992), the President made the following statement:[158]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1992[157] on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force states, in paragraph 20: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

ITEMS RELATING TO THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991

Decisions

At its 3033rd meeting, on 21 January 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Canada, the Congo, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, the Sudan and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309, S/23317)".[159]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,[160] to extend an invitation to Mr. Adnan Omran, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure .

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,[161] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 731 (1992)
of 21 January 1992

The Security Council,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and jeopardize the security of States,

Deeply concerned by all illegal activities directed against international civil aviation, and affirming the right of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant principles of international law, to protect their nationals from acts of international terrorism that constitute threats to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 286 (1970) of 9 September 1970, in which it called on States to take all possible legal steps to prevent any interference with international civil air travel,

Reaffirming also its resolution 635 (1989) of 14 June 1989, in which it condemned all acts of unlawful interference against the security of civil aviation and called upon all States to cooperate in devising and implementing measures to prevent all acts of terrorism, including those involving explosives,

Recalling the statement made on 30 December 1988 by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members of the Council strongly condemning the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and calling on all States to assist in the apprehension and prosecution of those responsible for this criminal act,

Deeply concerned over the results of investigations, which implicate officials of the Libyan Government and which are contained in Security Council documents that include the requests addressed to the Libyan authorities by France,[162,165] the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[162,166] and the United States of America[162,163,164] in connection with the legal procedures related to the attacks carried out against Pan Am flight 103 and Union de transports aériens flight 772;

Determined to eliminate international terrorism,

1. *Condemns* the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and Union de transports aériens flight 772 and the resultant loss of hundreds of lives;

2. *Strongly deplores* the fact that the Libyan Government has not yet responded effectively to the above requests to cooperate fully in establishing responsibility for the terrorist acts referred to above against Pan Am flight 103 and Union de transports aériens flight 772;

3. *Urges* the Libyan Government immediately to provide a full and effective response to those requests so as to contribute to the elimination of international terrorism;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the cooperation of the Libyan Government to provide a full and effective response to those requests;

5. *Urges* all States individually and collectively to encourage the Libyan Government to respond fully and effectively to those requests;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at its 3033rd meeting.

(a) Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991

(b) Report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992)

(c) Further report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992)

Decisions

At its 3063rd meeting, on 31 March 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"(a) Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309, S/23317);[159]

"(b) Report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 731 (1992) (S/23574);[3]

"(c) Further report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) (S/23672)."[3]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,[167] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 748 (1992)
of 31 March 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992,

Noting the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 February[168] and 3 March 1992[169] submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992),

Deeply concerned that the Libyan Government has still not provided a full and effective response to the requests in its resolution 731 (1992),

Convinced that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling that, in the statement issued on 31 January 1992 on the occasion of the meeting of the Security Council at the level of heads of State and Government,[170] the members of the Council expressed their deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the principle in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when such acts involve a threat or use of force,

Determining, in this context, that the failure by the Libyan Government to demonstrate by concrete actions its renunciation of terrorism and in particular its continued failure to respond fully and effectively to the requests in resolution 731 (1992) constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to eliminate international terrorism,

Recalling the right of States, under Article 50 of the Charter, to consult the Security Council where they find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Decides* that the Libyan Government must now comply without any further delay with paragraph 3 of resolution 731 (1992) regarding the requests addressed to the Libyan authorities by France,[162,165], the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[162] and the United States of America,[162,163]

2. *Decides also* that the Libyan Government must commit itself definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all

assistance to terrorist groups and that it must promptly, by concrete actions, demonstrate its renunciation of terrorism;

3. *Decides* that, on 15 April 1992, all States shall adopt the measures set out below, which shall apply until the Security Council decides that the Libyan Government has complied with paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. *Decides also* that all States shall:

(*a*) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of Libya, unless the particular flight has been approved on grounds of significant humanitarian need by the Security Council Committee established by paragraph 9 below;

(*b*) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to Libya, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft or aircraft components, the certification of airworthiness for Libyan aircraft, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and the provision of new direct insurance for Libyan aircraft;

5. *Decides further* that all States shall:

(*a*) Prohibit any provision to Libya by their nationals or from their territory of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as the provision of any types of equipment, supplies and grants of licensing arrangements, for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned;

(*b*) Prohibit any provision to Libya by their nationals or from their territory of technical advice, assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance, or use of the items in subparagraph (*a*) above;

(*c*) Withdraw any of their officials or agents present in Libya to advise the Libyan authorities on military matters;

6. *Decides* that all States shall:

(*a*) Significantly reduce the number and the level of the staff at Libyan diplomatic missions and consular posts and restrict or control the movement within their territory of all such staff who remain; in the case of Libyan missions to international organizations, the host State may, as it deems necessary, consult the organization concerned on the measures required to implement this subparagraph;

(*b*) Prevent the operation of all Libyan Arab Airlines offices;

(*c*) Take all appropriate steps to deny entry to or expel Libyan nationals who have been denied entry to or expelled from other States because of their involvement in terrorist activities;

7. *Calls upon* all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to 15 April 1992;

8. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 May 1992 on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 to 7 above;

9. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(*a*) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 above;

(*b*) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 above;

(*c*) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 above and, in that context, to make recommendations to the Council on ways to increase their effectiveness;

(*d*) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 above and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(*e*) To consider and to decide upon expeditiously any application by States for the approval of flights on grounds of significant humanitarian need in accordance with paragraph 4 above;

(*f*) To give special attention to any communications in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations from any neighbouring or other State with special economic problems that might arise from the carrying out of the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 above;

10. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its task, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue his role as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 731 (1992);

13. *Decides* that the Security Council shall, every one hundred and twenty days or sooner, should the situation so require, review the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 above in the light of the compliance by the Libyan Government with paragraphs 1 and 2 above taking into account, as appropriate, any reports provided by the Secretary-General on his role as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 731 (1992);

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3063rd meeting by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (Cape Verde, China, India, Morocco, Zimbabwe).

Decisions

On 12 August 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[171]

"The members of the Council held informal consultations on 12 August 1992 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President concluded that there was no agreement among members of the Council that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

On 9 December 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[172]

"The members of the Council held informal consultations on 9 December 1992 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

Letter dated 2 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At the 3064th meeting, on 2 April 1992, the Council decided to discuss the item entitled "Letter dated 2 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23771)".[43]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[173]

"The Council strongly condemns the violent attacks on and destruction of the premises of the Embassy of Venezuela in Tripoli that took place today. The fact that these intolerable and extremely grave events have been directed not only against the Government of Venezuela but also against and in reaction to Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 underlines the seriousness of the situation.

"The Council demands that the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya take all necessary measures to honour its international legal obligations to ensure the security of the personnel and to protect the property of the Embassy of Venezuela and of all other diplomatic and consular premises or personnel present in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including those of the United Nations and related organizations, from acts of violence and terrorism.

"The Council further demands that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pay to the Government of Venezuela immediate and full compensation for the damage caused.

"Any suggestion that those acts of violence were not directed against the Government of Venezuela but against and in reaction to resolution 748 (1992) is extremely serious and totally unacceptable."

Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision

At its 3039th meeting, on 23 January 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445)".[3]

Resolution 733 (1992)
of 23 January 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia,[174]

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia and commending the initiative taken by him in the humanitarian field,

Gravely alarmed at the rapid deterioration of the situation in Somalia and the heavy loss of human life and widespread material damage resulting from the conflict in the country and aware of its consequences on stability and peace in the region,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation constitutes, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General, a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter,

Expressing its appreciation to the international and regional organizations that have provided assistance to the populations affected by the conflict and deploring that personnel of these organizations have lost their lives in the exercise of their humanitarian tasks,

Taking note of the appeals addressed to the parties by the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 16 December 1991, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on 18 December 1991[175] and the League of Arab States on 5 January 1992,[176]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia and expresses its concern with the situation prevailing in that country;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General immediately to undertake the necessary actions to increase humanitarian assistance by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to the affected population in all parts of Somalia in liaison with the other international humanitarian organizations and to this end to appoint a coordinator to oversee the effective delivery of this assistance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, immediately to contact all parties involved in the conflict, to seek their commitment to the cessation of hostilities in order to permit the humanitarian assistance to be distributed, to promote a cease-fire and compliance therewith, and to assist in the process of a political settlement of the conflict in Somalia;

4. *Strongly urges* all parties to the conflict immediately to cease hostilities and agree to a cease-fire and to promote the process of reconciliation and of political settlement in Somalia;

5. *Decides*, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Somalia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia until the Council decides otherwise;

6. *Calls on* all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Somalia, which would permit all Somalis to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the Secretary-General to this end and to facilitate the delivery by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian organizations of humanitarian assistance to all those in need of it, under the supervision of the coordinator;

8. *Urges* all parties to take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of personnel sent to provide humanitarian assistance, to assist them in their tasks and to ensure full respect for the rules and principles of international law regarding the protection of civilian populations;

9. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to contribute to the efforts of humanitarian assistance to the population in Somalia;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as soon as possible on this matter;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3039th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 3 February 1992,[177] addressed to the President of the Security Council, for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General enclosed a letter dated 31 January 1992[178] from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations transmitting the text of a letter from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, and requesting that that letter be brought to the attention of the members of the Council. The letter referred to the great danger which the mining of the entire territory of northern Somalia constituted for the civilian population, and stated that the German non-governmental organization Komitee Kap Anamur had asked the German Government to support a mine-clearing programme which was already being implemented by Komitee Kap Anamur. In particular, the Committee had asked for the provision of two demilitarized mine-clearing tanks. The German Government was ready to grant that request and assumed that that humanitarian measure did not conflict with the provisions of Council resolution 733 (1992).

In a letter dated 5 February 1992,[179] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 February 1992[177] transmitting a communication from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They have taken note of the intention of the German Government and have no objection thereto."

The situation in Somalia

Decisions

At its 3060th meeting, on 17 March 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Italy, Kenya, Nigeria and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia:

(*a*) "Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445);[3]

(*b*) "Report of the Secretary-General (S/23693 and Corr.1)".[5]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,[180] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,[181] to extend an invitation to Mr. Aboul Nasr, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 746 (1992)
of 17 March 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia,[174]

Reaffirming its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1992[182] on the situation in Somalia,

Taking note of the signing at Mogadishu on 3 March 1992 of the cease-fire agreements,[183] including agreements for the implementation of measures aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire through a United Nations monitoring mission,

Deeply regretting that the factions have not yet abided by their commitment to implement the cease-fire and thus have still not permitted the unimpeded provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance to the people in need in Somalia,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the factors described in paragraph 76 of the Secretary-General's report must be taken into account,

Cognizant of the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the importance which it attaches to the international, regional and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, continuing to provide humanitarian and other relief assistance to the people of Somalia under difficult circumstances,

Expressing its appreciation to the regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for their cooperation with the United Nations in the effort to resolve the Somali problem,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1992 on the situation in Somalia,[182]

2. *Urges* the Somali factions to honour their commitment under the cease-fire agreements signed at Mogadishu on 3 March 1992,[183]

3. *Urges* all the Somali factions to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to facilitate the delivery by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian organizations of humanitarian assistance to all those in need of it, under the supervision of the coordinator mentioned in resolution 733 (1992);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Somalia and to use all the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the critical needs of the affected population in Somalia;

5. *Appeals* to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to and to cooperate with these humanitarian relief efforts;

6. *Strongly supports* the Secretary-General's decision urgently to dispatch a technical team to Somalia, accompanied by the Coordinator, in order to work within the framework and objectives outlined in paragraphs 73 and 74 of his report and to submit expeditiously a report to the Security Council on this matter;

7. *Requests* that the technical team also develop a high-priority plan to establish mechanisms to ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance;

8. *Calls on* all parties, movements and factions in Mogadishu in particular, and in Somalia in general, to respect fully the security and safety of the technical team and the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, his consultations with all Somali parties, movements and factions towards the convening of a conference for national reconciliation and unity in Somalia;

10. *Calls upon* all Somali parties, movements and factions to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3060th meeting.

Decision

At its 3069th meeting, on 24 April 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General (S/23829 and Add.1 and 2)".[43]

Resolution 751 (1992)
of 24 April 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia,[174]

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 24 April 1992 on the situation in Somalia,[184]

Taking note of the signing of the cease-fire agreements in Mogadishu on 3 March 1992,[183] including agreements for the implementation of measures aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire through a United Nations monitoring mission,

Taking note also of the signing of letters of agreement in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Kismayo on the mechanism for monitoring the cease-fire and arrangements for the equitable and effective distribution of humanitarian assistance in and around Mogadishu,[185]

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Cognizant of the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the importance which it attaches to the international, regional and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, continuing to provide humanitarian and other relief assistance to the people of Somalia under difficult circumstances,

Expressing its appreciation to the regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for their cooperation with the United Nations in the effort to resolve the Somali problem,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 24 April 1992 on the situation in Somalia;[184]

2. *Decides* to establish under its authority, and in support of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 below, a United Nations Operation in Somalia;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General immediately to deploy a unit of fifty United Nations observers to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu in accordance with paragraphs 24 to 26 of the Secretary-General's report;

4. *Agrees*, in principle, also to establish under the overall direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General a United Nations security force to be deployed as soon as possible to perform the functions described in paragraphs 27 to 29 of the report of the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the parties in Mogadishu regarding the proposed United Nations security force and, in the light of those consultations, to submit his further recommendations to the Security Council for its decision as soon as possible;

6. *Welcomes* the intention expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 64 of his report to appoint a Special Representative for Somalia to provide overall direction of United Nations activities in Somalia and to assist him in his endeavours to reach a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Somalia;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General as part of his continuing mission in Somalia to facilitate an immediate and effective cessation of hostilities and the maintenance of a cease-fire throughout the country in order to promote the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia and to provide urgent humanitarian assistance;

8. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in resolving the problem in Somalia;

9. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and to maintain a cease-fire throughout the country in order to promote the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue as a matter of priority his consultations with all Somali parties, movements and factions towards the convening of a conference on national reconciliation and unity in Somalia in close cooperation with the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

11. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(*a*) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

(*b*) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(*c*) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, particularly to Mogadishu;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to support, with financial and other resources, the implementation of the ninety-day Plan of Action for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia;

14. *Urges* all parties concerned in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterates its call for the full respect for the security and safety of the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

15. *Calls upon* all Somali parties, movements and factions to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3069th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 24 April 1992,[186] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 6 of resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 by which the Council had welcomed his intention to appoint a Special Representative for Somalia to provide overall direction of United Nations activities in Somalia and to assist him in his endeavours for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that having completed the necessary consultations, he intended to appoint

Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun as Special Representative for Somalia.

In a letter dated 28 April 1992,[187] the President informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 April 1992[186] concerning the appointment of Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun as your Special Representative for Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision."

In a letter dated 22 June 1992,[188] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, by which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Somalia. Having completed the necessary consultations, he proposed that the military elements of the Operation be composed of contingents from the following States, all of whom had expressed their readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available: Austria, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco and Zimbabwe.

In a letter dated 25 June 1992,[189] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 June 1992[188] concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 23 June 1992,[190] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 3 of resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, in which the Council had requested the Secretary-General immediately to deploy a unit of 50 United Nations observers to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu in accordance with paragraphs 24 to 26 of his report of 21 and 24 April 1992 on the situation in Somalia.[184] The Secretary-General also informed the Council that his Special Representative for Somalia had reported to him that both principal factions in Mogadishu had agreed to the immediate deployment of the uniformed and unarmed observers and, accordingly, he was taking immediate measures to implement the said deployment. It was anticipated that the advance party of United Nations observers, under the command of the Chief Military Observer, would arrive in Mogadishu on 5 July 1992. The other observers would be due to arrive in the Mission area by 10 July 1992.

In a letter dated 23 June 1992,[191] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General, having completed the necessary consultations, proposed, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Brigadier-General Imtiaz Shaheen, of Pakistan, as Chief Military Observer of the group of military observers of the United Nations Operation in Somalia.

In a letter dated 25 June 1992,[192] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 June 1992[191] concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Operation in Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3101st meeting, on 27 July 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/24343)".[63]

Resolution 767 (1992)
of 27 July 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia,[174]

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992 and 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 July 1992 on the situation in Somalia,[193]

Considering the letter of 23 June 1992[190] from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council informing him that all the parties in Mogadishu had agreed to the deployment of the fifty military observers, and that the advance party of observers had arrived in Mogadishu on 5 July 1992 and that the rest of the observers had arrived in the mission area on 23 July 1992,

Deeply concerned about the availability of arms and ammunition in the hands of civilians and the proliferation of armed banditry throughout Somalia,

Alarmed by the sporadic outbreak of hostilities in several parts of Somalia leading to continued loss of life and destruction of property, and putting at risk the personnel of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and other international humanitarian organizations, as well as disrupting their operations,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and underlining the urgent need for quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Recognizing that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Somalia is an important element in the effort of the Council to restore international peace and security in the area,

Responding to the urgent calls by the parties in Somalia for the international community to take measures in Somalia to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Noting the Secretary-General's proposals for a comprehensive decentralized zonal approach in the United Nations involvement in Somalia,

Cognizant that the success of such an approach requires the cooperation of all parties, movements and factions in Somalia,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 July 1992 on the situation in Somalia;[193]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make full use of all available means and arrangements, including the mounting of an urgent airlift operation, with a view to facilitating the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations in accelerating the provision of humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia, threatened by mass starvation;

3. *Urges* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterates its call for the full respect for the security and safety of the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

4. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to the urgent deployment of the United Nations security personnel called for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 751 (1992), and otherwise to assist in the general stabilization of the situation in Somalia, without which cooperation the Council does not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian assistance to Somalia;

5. *Reiterates its appeal* to the international community to provide adequate financial and other resources for humanitarian efforts in Somalia;

6. *Encourages* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to all regions of Somalia;

7. *Appeals* to all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to extend full cooperation to the United Nations military observers and to take measures to ensure their security;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of his continuing efforts in Somalia, to promote an immediate and effective cessation of hostilities and the maintenance of a cease-fire throughout the country in order to facilitate the urgent delivery of humanitarian assistance and the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;

9. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and to maintain a cease-fire throughout the country;

10. *Stresses* the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo of all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of its resolution 733 (1992);

11. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in resolving the situation in Somalia;

12. *Approves* the Secretary-General's proposal to establish four operational zones in Somalia as part of the consolidated United Nations Operation in Somalia;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that his Special Representative for Somalia is provided with all the necessary support services to enable him to carry out his mandate effectively;

14. *Strongly supports* the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently a technical team to Somalia, under the overall direction of his Special Representative, in order to work within the framework and objectives outlined in paragraph 64 of his report and to submit expeditiously a report to the Security Council on this matter;

15. *Affirms* that all officials of the United Nations and all experts on mission for the United Nations in Somalia enjoy the privileges and immunities provided for in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946[194] and in any other relevant instruments and that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia are required to allow them full freedom of movement and all necessary facilities;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue urgently his consultations with all parties, movements and factions in Somalia towards the convening of a conference on national reconciliation and unity in Somalia in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

17. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3101st meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 12 August 1992,[195] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, by which the Council had urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to the urgent deployment of the United Nations security personnel called for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992. The Secretary-General also reported that his Special Representative for Somalia had reported that both principal factions in Mogadishu had now agreed to the immediate deployment of a 500-strong security force as part of the United Nations Operation in Somalia. Having completed the necessary consultations, he proposed that this force be composed of a contingent from Pakistan, which had expressed its readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available to the Operation. He intended to proceed with the deployment of this security force as soon as possible.

In a letter dated 14 August 1992,[196] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 August 1992[195] concerning the composition of a 500-strong security force as part of the United Nations Operation in Somalia pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 and 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3110th meeting, on 28 August 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/24480 and Add.1)".[63]

Resolution 775 (1992)
of 28 August 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia,[174]

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 and 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 and 28 August 1992 on the situation in Somalia,[197]

Deeply concerned about the availability of arms and ammunition and the proliferation of armed banditry throughout Somalia,

Alarmed by the continued sporadic outbreak of hostilities in several parts of Somalia leading to continued loss of life and destruction of property, and putting at risk the personnel of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and other international humanitarian organizations, as well as disrupting their operations,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and underlining the urgent need for quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Reaffirming that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Somalia is an important element in the effort of the Council to restore international peace and security in the area,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts by the United Nations organizations as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross, non-governmental organizations and States to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia,

Welcoming in particular the initiatives to provide relief through airlift operations,

Convinced that no durable progress will be achieved in the absence of an overall political solution in Somalia,

Taking note in particular of paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 and 28 August 1992 on the situation in Somalia[197] on the findings of the technical team and the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained therein;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to establish four zone headquarters as proposed in paragraph 31 of the report;

3. *Authorizes* the increase in strength of the United Nations Operation in Somalia and the subsequent deployment as recommended in paragraph 37 of the Secretary-General's report;

4. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to increase substantially the airlift operation to areas of priority attention;

5. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to the urgent deployment of the United Nations security personnel called for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 751 (1992) and as recommended in paragraph 37 of the Secretary-General's report;

6. *Welcomes also* the material and logistical support from a number of States and urges that the airlift operation be effectively coordinated by the United Nations as described in paragraphs 17 to 21 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Urges* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterates its call for full respect for the security and safety of the personnel of these organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

8. *Reiterates its appeal* to the international community to provide adequate financial and other resources for humanitarian efforts in Somalia;

9. *Encourages* ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, and non-governmental organizations to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to all regions of Somalia, and underlines the importance of coordination between these efforts;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, his efforts to seek a comprehensive political solution to the crisis in Somalia;

11. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and to maintain a cease-fire throughout the country;

12. *Stresses* the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of its resolution 733 (1992);

13. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3110th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 1 September 1992,[198] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 37 of his report of 24 August 1992 on the situation in Somalia,[199] in which he had indicated that it would be for the Council to authorize the increases in the strength of the United Nations Operation in Somalia that he had recommended. These would relate to the establishment of four zone headquarters and to the deployment of four additional security units, each with a strength of up to 750 all ranks. On 28 August 1992 he had circulated an addendum to his report,[200] indicating that an operation of this size and complexity would require an elaborate logistic, communications and medical support which would be best provided by three specialized units, estimated at up to 719 all ranks at the early stage of deployment. The addendum also contained the cost estimates for the enlargement of the Operation, including the logistic components. The Secretary-General added that it would appear that in its resolution 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, the Council had only referred to paragraph 37 of the report of 24 August 1992 but not to the addendum. The purpose of the Secretary-General's letter was to bring this matter to the attention of the Council and to request the Council, through the President, to extend the applicability of the authorization contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 775 (1992) to cover also the logistic support unit. The Secretary-General stated that the total strength of the Operation should be 4,219 all ranks (3,000 security personnel, including the unit of 500 already authorized for Mogadishu, and 719 all ranks for the logistic units).

In a letter dated 8 September 1992,[201] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 September 1992[198] concerning the logistic support unit of the United Nations Operation in Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who are in agreement with the proposal contained in that letter."

In a letter dated 1 September 1992,[202] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992. In order to give effect to the authorization for the increase in strength of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, he had undertaken consultations with the following Governments: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Nigeria, Sweden and Switzerland. In view of the urgent need to deploy these units, he requested the Council's approval to the above list of prospective troop-contributing Governments and stated that he would inform the Security Council of the outcome of his consultations and of the final list of troop-contributing Governments selected for this operation.

In another letter dated 8 September 1992,[203] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 September 1992[202] concerning the increase in strength of the United Nations Operation in Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. The members of the Council agree to the recommendation contained in that letter."

On 16 October 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[204]

> "The Council heard today a communication from Mr. Sahnoun, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia. On this occasion, the members of the

Security Council reiterated their full support for he action of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative. They also expressed the wish that the appeal recently made at Geneva for an increase in the humanitarian assistance to Somalia should be heeded.

"The members of the Council expressed their deep concern over the information communicated to them by Mr. Sahnoun, particularly regarding the difficulties he is encountering in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In this regard, the rapid deployment of United Nations Operation in Somalia personnel is essential. The members of the Council consider that persons hampering the deployment of the Operation in Somalia would be responsible for aggravating an already unprecedented humanitarian disaster."

In a letter dated 21 October 1992,[205] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General informed the Council that, of the countries listed in his letter of 1 September 1992[202] addressed to the President of the Security Council, Belgium, Canada and Egypt had each pledged to provide one battalion to the United Nations Operation in Somalia and Australia had agreed to provide personnel for the Operation's logistical unit. Since then, Norway and New Zealand had also offered logistical personnel. He requested the agreement of the Security Council for Norway and New Zealand to be added to the list of troop-contributing countries.

In a letter dated 26 October 1992,[206] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 October 1992[205] concerning the logistic support unit of the United Nations Operation in Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with your proposal contained therein."

In a letter dated 19 November 1992,[207] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to his letter of 21 October 1992[205] in which he had transmitted a list of countries that had offered to furnish a battalion for the United Nations Operation in Somalia as well as elements for the logistic units of the operation. He stated that subsequently Ireland had also offered a logistic element and sought the Council's agreement to adding Ireland to the list of countries contributing contingents.

In a letter dated 24 November 1992,[208] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 November 1992[207] concerning the logistic support unit of the United Nations Operation in Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who agree with your proposal contained therein."

At its 3145th meeting, on 3 December 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia:

"Letter dated 24 November 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24859);[17]

"Letter dated 29 November 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24868)".[17]

Resolution 794 (1992)
of 3 December 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992 and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992,

Recognizing the unique character of the present situation in Somalia and mindful of its deteriorating, complex and extraordinary nature, requiring an immediate and exceptional response,

Determining that the magnitude of the human tragedy caused by the conflict in Somalia, further exacerbated by the obstacles being created to the distribution of humanitarian assistance, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and underlining the urgent need for the quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Noting the efforts of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, and in particular the proposal made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly for the organization of an international conference on Somalia,[209] and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other regional agencies and arrangements to promote reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia and to address the humanitarian needs of the people of that country,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations and of non-governmental organizations and of States to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

Responding to the urgent calls from Somalia for the international community to take measures to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring in Somalia, including reports of violence and threats of violence against personnel participating lawfully in impartial humanitarian relief activities; deliberate attacks on non-combatants, relief

consignments and vehicles, and medical and relief facilities; and the impeding of the delivery of food and medical supplies essential for the survival of the civilian population,

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Somalia, and in particular reports of looting of relief supplies destined for starving people, attacks on aircraft and ships bringing in humanitarian relief supplies, and attacks on the Pakistani contingent in Mogadishu of the United Nations Operation in Somalia,

Taking note with appreciation of the letters of 24[210] and 29 November 1992[211] from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,

Sharing the Secretary-General's assessment that the situation in Somalia is intolerable and that it has become necessary to review the basic premises and principles of the United Nations effort in Somalia, and that the Operation's existing course would not in present circumstances be an adequate response to the tragedy in Somalia,

Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Somalia, in conformity with resolutions 751 (1992) and 767 (1992),

Noting the offer by Member States aimed at establishing a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible,

Determined also to restore peace, stability and law and order with a view to facilitating the process of a political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at national reconciliation in Somalia, and encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Somalia to continue and intensify their work at the national and regional levels to promote these objectives,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and the reconstruction of their own country,

1. *Reaffirms* its demand that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease hostilities, maintain a cease-fire throughout the country, and cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia as well as with the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below in order to promote the process of relief distribution, reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;

2. *Demands* that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. *Also demands* that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations and all other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below;

4. *Further demands* that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above;

5. *Strongly condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law occurring in Somalia, including in particular the deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and medical supplies essential for the survival of the civilian population, and affirms that those who commit or order the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;

6. *Decides* that the operations and the further deployment of the three thousand five hundred personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia authorized by paragraph 3 of resolution 775 (1992) should proceed at the discretion of the Secretary-General in the light of his assessment of conditions on the ground; and requests him to keep the Council informed and to make such recommendations as may be appropriate for the fulfilment of the mandate of the Operation where conditions permit;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation by the Secretary-General in his letter of 29 November 1992[211] to the President of the Security Council that action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations should be taken in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible;

8. *Welcomes* the offer by a Member State described in the Secretary-General's above-mentioned letter concerning the establishment of an operation to create such a secure environment;

9. *Welcomes also* offers by other Member States to participate in that operation;

10. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, *authorizes* the Secretary-General and Member States cooperating to implement the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above to use all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia;

11. *Calls on* all Member States which are in a position to do so to provide military forces and to make additional contributions, in cash or in kind, in accordance with paragraph 10 above and requests the Secretary-General to establish a fund through which the contributions, where appropriate, could be channelled to the States or operations concerned;

12. *Also authorizes* the Secretary-General and the Member States concerned to make the necessary arrangements for the unified command and control of the forces involved, which will reflect the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Member States acting under paragraph 10 to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the United Nations and their military forces;

14. *Decides* to appoint an ad hoc commission composed of members of the Security Council to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to attach a small Operation liaison staff to the field headquarters of the unified command;

16. Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter, *calls upon* States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures as may be necessary to ensure strict implementation of paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

17. *Requests* all States, in particular those in the region, to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, pursuant to the present and other relevant resolutions;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General and, as appropriate, the States concerned to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of the present resolution, on the implementation of the present resolution and the attainment of the objective of establishing a secure environment so as to enable the Council to make the necessary decision for a prompt transition to continued peace-keeping operations;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a plan to the Council initially within fifteen days after the adoption of the present resolution to ensure that the Operation will be able to fulfil its mandate upon the withdrawal of the unified command;

20. *Invites* the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Somalia;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3145th meeting.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Decisions

At its 3046th meeting, held at the level of heads of State and Government, on 31 January 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security".

At the conclusion of the meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[170]

"The members of the Council have authorized me to make the following statement on their behalf.

"The Security Council met at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 31 January 1992, for the first time at the level of heads of State and Government. The members of the Council considered, within the framework of their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, 'The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security'.[212]

"The members of the Council consider that their meeting is a timely recognition of the fact that there are new favourable international circumstances under which the Security Council has begun to fulfil more effectively its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"*A time of change*

"This meeting of the Council takes place at a time of momentous change. The ending of the Cold War has raised hopes for a safer, more equitable and more humane world. Rapid progress has been made, in many regions of the world, towards democracy and responsive forms of government, as well as towards achieving the Purposes set out in the Charter of the United Nations. The completion of the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa would constitute a major contribution to these Purposes and positive trends, including to the encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"Last year, under the authority of the United Nations, the international community succeeded in enabling Kuwait to regain its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which it had lost as a result of Iraqi aggression. The resolutions adopted by the Council remain essential to the restoration of peace and stability in the region and must be fully implemented. At the same time the members of the Council are concerned by the humanitarian situation of the innocent civilian population of Iraq.

"The members of the Council support the Middle East peace process, facilitated by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and hope that it will be brought to a successful conclusion on the basis of Council

resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

"The members of the Council welcome the role the United Nations has been able to play under the Charter in progress towards settling long-standing regional disputes, and will work for further progress towards their resolution. They applaud the valuable contribution being made by United Nations peace-keeping forces now operating in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

"The members of the Council note that United Nations peace-keeping tasks have increased and broadened considerably in recent years. Election monitoring, human rights verification and the repatriation of refugees have in the settlement of some regional conflicts, at the request or with the agreement of the parties concerned, been integral parts of the Security Council's effort to maintain international peace and security. The members of the Council welcome these developments.

"The members of the Council also recognize that change, however welcome, has brought new risks for stability and security. Some of the most acute problems result from changes to State structures. The members of the Council will encourage all efforts to help achieve peace, stability and cooperation during these changes.

"The international community therefore faces new challenges in the search for peace. All Member States expect the United Nations to play a central role at this crucial stage. The members of the Council stress the importance of strengthening and improving the United Nations to increase its effectiveness. They are determined to assume fully their responsibilities within the United Nations in the framework of the Charter.

"The absence of war and military conflicts among States does not in itself ensure international peace and security. The non-military sources of instability in the economic, social, humanitarian and ecological fields have become threats to peace and security. The United Nations membership as a whole, working through the appropriate bodies, needs to give the highest priority to the solution of these matters.

"*Commitment to collective security*

"The members of the Council pledge their commitment to international law and to the Charter of the United Nations. All disputes between States should be peacefully resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the collective security system of the Charter to deal with threats to peace and to reverse acts of aggression.

"The members of the Council express their deep concern over acts of international terrorism and emphasize the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts.

"*Peacemaking and peace-keeping*

"To strengthen the effectiveness of these commitments, and in order that the Security Council should have the means to discharge its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the members of the Council have decided on the following approach.

"They invite the Secretary-General to prepare, for circulation to the Members of the United Nations by 1 July 1992, his analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping.

"The Secretary-General's analysis and recommendations could cover the role of the United Nations in identifying potential crises and areas of instability as well as the contribution to be made by regional organizations in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter in helping the work of the Council. They could also cover the need for adequate resources, both material and financial. The Secretary-General might draw on lessons learned in recent United Nations peace-keeping missions to recommend ways of making more effective Secretariat planning and operations. He could also consider how greater use might be made of his good offices, and of his other functions under the Charter.

"*Disarmament, arms control and weapons of mass destruction*

"The members of the Council, while fully conscious of the responsibilities of other organs of the United Nations in the fields of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, reaffirm the crucial contribution which progress in these areas can make to the maintenance of international peace and security. They express their commitment to take concrete steps to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in these areas.

"The members of the Council underline the need for all Member States to fulfil their obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament; to prevent the proliferation in all its aspects of all weapons of mass destruction; to avoid excessive and destabilizing accumulations and transfers of arms; and to resolve peacefully in accordance with the Charter any problems concerning these matters threatening or disrupting the maintenance of regional and global stability. They emphasize the importance of the early ratification and implementation by the States concerned of all international and regional arms control arrangements, especially the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks and the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

"The proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The members of the Council commit themselves to working to prevent the spread of technology related to the research for or production of such weapons and to take appropriate action to that end.

"On nuclear arms proliferation, the members of the Council note the importance of the decision of many countries to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968[213] and emphasize the integral role in the implementation of that Treaty of fully effective International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, as well as the importance of effective export controls. They will take appropriate measures in the case of any violations notified to them by the Agency.

"On chemical weapons, the members of the Council support the efforts of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, held at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991, with a view to reaching agreement on the conclusion, by the end of 1992, of a universal convention, including a verification regime, to prohibit chemical weapons.

"On conventional armaments, they note the General Assembly's vote in favour of a United Nations register of arms transfers as a first step, and in this connection recognize the importance of all States providing all the information called for in the General Assembly's resolution.[214]

"In conclusion, the members of the Council affirm their determination to build on the initiative of their meeting in order to secure positive advances in promoting international peace and security. They agree that the Secretary-General has a crucial role to play. The members of the Council express their deep appreciation to the outgoing Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, for his outstanding contribution to the work of the United Nations, culminating in the signing of the El Salvador peace agreements.[9] They welcome the new Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and note with satisfaction his intention to strengthen and improve the functioning of the United Nations. They pledge their full support to him, and undertake to work closely with him and his staff in fulfilment of their shared objectives, including a more efficient and effective United Nations system.

"The members of the Council agree that the world now has the best chance of achieving international peace and security since the founding of the United Nations. They undertake to work in close cooperation with other United Nations Member States in their own efforts to achieve this, as well as to address urgently all the other problems, in particular those of economic and social development, requiring the collective response of the international community. They recognize that peace and prosperity are indivisible and that lasting peace and stability require effective international cooperation for the eradication of poverty and the promotion of a better life for all in larger freedom."

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait[215]

Decisions

On 5 February 1992, the President issued the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[216]

"The members of the Council held informal consultations on 28 January and 5 February 1992 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991. They express their thanks to the Secretary-General for his report of 25 January 1992[217] on Iraq's compliance with all the obligations placed upon it by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions.

"After taking note of the Secretary-General's report and hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution.

"In the context of compliance, the Council members note with concern the recent incident at Baghdad, which demonstrates a lack of Iraqi cooperation in complying with the resolutions of the Council.

"In connection with the Secretary-General's report on Iraq's compliance with all the obligations placed upon it by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, the members of the Council note that while much progress has been made, much remains to be done. There is serious evidence of Iraqi non-compliance over its programmes for weapons of mass destruction and the repatriation of Kuwaitis and other third-State nationals detained in Iraq.

There is still much Kuwaiti property to be returned. The members of the Council are disturbed by the lack of Iraqi cooperation. Iraq must implement fully resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions as was stated in the statement read out by the President on behalf of its members at the 3046th meeting, held on 31 January 1992, with the participation of the heads of State and Government.[170]

"The members of the Council note that with a view to alleviating the humanitarian conditions of the civilian population of Iraq and facilitating the utilization of paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait has been requested to prepare a study of those materials and supplies for essential civilian and humanitarian needs, other than medicines which have not been subject to sanctions and food shipments which have been permitted to move freely, that might be transferred from the "no objection" procedure to the simple notification procedure. The members of the Council also note the report of the Chairman of the Committee in this regard. They express their appreciation for the efforts the Chairman has made to reach a conclusion and encourage him to continue his consultations with the members of the Committee on the study and to report to the Council at an early date.

"The members of the Council strongly deplore that the Iraqi authorities have decided and communicated that decision to the Secretariat to discontinue contacts with the Secretariat regarding implementation of resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991, in which the Council gives to Iraq the possibility of oil sales to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, medicines and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs for the purpose of providing humanitarian relief. They underscore that the Government of Iraq, by acting in this way, is foregoing the possibility of meeting the essential needs of the civilian population and therefore bears the full responsibility for their humanitarian problems. They hope that a resumption of these contacts may lead to the early implementation of the scheme set out in those resolutions to enable humanitarian supplies to reach the Iraqi people."

Following the consultations held on 19 February 1992,[218] the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council express their gratitude to the Secretary-General for the special report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (*b*) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), submitted to the Council on 18 February 1992.[219]

"The members of the Council note that while progress has been made, much still remains to be done to implement the relevant resolutions of the Council. The members of the Council are gravely concerned by Iraq's continued failure to acknowledge all its obligations under Council resolutions 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, and its continued rejection of the plans of the Secretary-General[220] and of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency22[221] as approved by the latter resolution for ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with its obligations under paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991.

"Ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's obligations is an integral part of resolution 687 (1991), which established a cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region. Such ongoing monitoring and verification is a step of the utmost importance towards the goal set out in paragraph 14 of that resolution.

"Iraq's failure to acknowledge its obligations under resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), its rejection up until now of the two plans for ongoing monitoring and verification and its failure to provide the full, final and complete disclosure of its weapons capabilities constitute a continuing material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991). Unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement these obligations is one of the essential preconditions for any reconsideration by the Council under paragraphs 21 and 22 of resolution 687 (1991) of the prohibitions referred to in those paragraphs.

"The members of the Council support the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a special mission headed by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to visit Iraq immediately to meet and discuss with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government for the purpose of securing the unconditional agreement by Iraq to implement all its relevant obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991). The mission should stress the serious consequences if such agreement to implement is not forthcoming. The Secretary-General is requested to report on the results of the special mission to the Security Council upon its return."

At its 3058th meeting, on 28 February 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait: note by the Secretary-General (S/23643)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[222]

"The members of the Security Council express their gratitude to the Secretary-General for the report submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 (*b*) (i) of resolution 687 (1991) submitted to the Council on 25 February 1992,[223] transmitting the results of the special mission dispatched to Iraq by the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement of the President of the Council of 19 February 1992.[218] The members of the Council approve in full the conclusions of the special mission as contained in the report and in

particular its finding that Iraq is not prepared to give its unconditional agreement to implement all of its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991.

"The members of the Council deplore and condemn the failure of the Government of Iraq to provide the special mission with full, final and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 707 (1991), of all aspects of its programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres, including launchers, and of all holdings of such weapons, their components and production facilities and locations, as well as all other nuclear programmes; and the failure of Iraq to comply with the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification presented by the Secretary-General[220] and by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency[221] and approved by resolution 715 (1991). In the statement made by the President on 19 February 1992 prior to the dispatch of the special mission to Iraq, the members of the Council noted that Iraq's behaviour constituted a material breach of resolution 687 (1991). Regrettably this continues to be the case.

"Furthermore, the members of the Council equally deplore and condemn Iraq's failure, within the time prescribed by the Special Commission at the request of Iraq, to commence destruction of ballistic missile-related equipment designated for destruction by the Special Commission. The members of the Council reaffirm that it is for the Special Commission alone to determine which items must be destroyed under paragraph 9 of resolution 687 (1991). Therefore, the Government of Iraq's letter of 28 February 1992 to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission is unacceptable. Iraq's refusal to implement the determinations of the Special Commission constitutes a further material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991).

"The members of the Council demand that Iraq immediately implement all its obligations under Council resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions on Iraq. The members of the Council require the Government of Iraq to communicate directly to the Council without further delay an authoritative and unconditional acknowledgement of its agreement to accept and implement the above-noted obligations, including specifically to comply with the determination of the Special Commission requiring the destruction of ballistic missile-related equipment. The members of the Council emphasize that Iraq must be aware of the serious consequences of continued material breaches of resolution 687 (1991).

"The members of the Council note that an Iraqi delegation is prepared to come to New York as soon as it is invited to do so. The members of the Council have asked its President to extend such an invitation to the delegation to come to New York without further delay. The members of the Council intend in any event to continue their consideration of this question no later than the week beginning 9 March 1992."

At its 3061st meeting, on 19 March 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[224]

"The Council welcomes the announcement of the Iraqi authorities that they will resume discussions with the Secretariat concerning implementation of the scheme of sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, as provided for in resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991, and for the use of the proceeds of such sales in accordance with the Secretary-General's report of 4 September 1991[223] submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 706 (1991) and the above-mentioned resolutions.

"The Council also welcomes the Secretary-General's intention that these discussions be organized without delay.

"The Council is prepared to authorize the regime for the sale of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products on the above basis for a like period of time as that specified in these resolutions as soon as the Secretary-General indicates that the Iraqi authorities are prepared to proceed on a date certain with the export of petroleum and petroleum products in accordance with the scheme.

"The members of the Council are prepared at an appropriate time to consider possible further extensions of time based upon Iraq's cooperation with the above and the Council's ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements in accordance with paragraph 1 (*a*) of resolution 706 (1991)."

Following consultations held on 27 March 1992, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[226]

"The members of the Council held informal consultations on 27 March 1992 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President concluded that there still was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution; in paragraphs 22 to 25 of that resolution, as referred to in paragraph 28 of that resolution; and in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991). The members of the Council expressed the hope that the offers of

cooperation recently conveyed by Iraq will be fully matched by actual deeds."

On 31 March 1992, the Secretary-General submitted his report on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period 3 October 1991 to 31 March 1992[227] and in paragraph 26 of that report, recommended to the Council that the Mission be maintained for a further six-month period.

In a letter dated 6 April 1992,[228] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council have carried out the review, in informal consultations held on 6 April 1992, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, regarding the question of termination or continuation of the Mission, as well as of its modalities, in the light of your report of 31 March 1992 on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 3 October 1991 to 31 March 1992,[227].

"I have the honour to inform you that the members concur with your recommendation, particularly in paragraph 26 of your report."

Following consultations held on 10 April 1992, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[229]

"The members of the Council have learned with grave concern from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission of recent developments which appear to call for a halt in and constitute a threat to the safety and security of the Special Commission's aerial surveillance flights over Iraq. The members of the Council wish to point out that the surveillance flights are carried out under the authority of resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991. Reaffirming the right of the Special Commission to conduct such aerial surveillance flights, the members of the Council call upon the Government of Iraq to take all the necessary steps to ensure that the Iraqi military forces will not interfere with or threaten the security of the flights concerned and to comply with its responsibilities to secure the safety of the Special Commission's aircraft and personnel while flying over Iraq. The members of the Council warn the Government of Iraq of the serious consequences which would ensue from any failure to comply with these obligations."

Following consultations held on 27 May 1992, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[230]

"The members of the Council held informal consultations on 27 May 1992 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there still was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

In a letter dated 9 June 1992,[231] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission. He informed the Council that Major-General Günther G. Greindl, of Austria, who had been Chief Military Observer of the Mission since its establishment in April 1991, would relinquish his command on 10 July 1992 to return to his country's national service. Following the usual consultations, the Secretary-General proposed to appoint Major-General Timothy K. Dibuama, of Ghana, who currently serves as his Military Adviser, to assume the post of Chief Military Observer of the Mission with effect from 12 July 1992.

In a letter dated 15 June 1992,[232] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 June 1992[231] concerning the appointment of Major-General Timothy K. Dibuama as the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission with effect from 12 July 1992 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

Following consultations held on 17 June 1992, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[233]

"The members of the Council have noted the letter of 17 April 1992 from the Chairman of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission to the Secretary-General and express their complete support for the work of the Secretary-General and the Boundary Demarcation Commission in implementing paragraph 3 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991. They recall in this connection that through the demarcation process the Commission is not reallocating territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but is simply carrying out the technical task necessary to demarcate the precise coordinates of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait for the first time. This task is being carried out in the special circumstances following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and pursuant to Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's report of 2 May 1991 for implementing paragraph 3 of that resolution.[234] They look forward to the completion of the work of the Commission.

"The members of the Council have noted with particular concern the letter of 21 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq[235] to the Secretary-General concerning the work of the Commission, which appears to call into question Iraq's adherence to resolution 687 (1991). The members of the Council are concerned in particular that the letter from Iraq of 21 May 1992 may be interpreted as rejecting the finality of the

Commission's decisions notwithstanding the terms of resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's above-mentioned report, both of which were formally accepted by Iraq.

"The members of the Council note with dismay that the letter recalls past Iraqi claims to Kuwait without also recalling Iraq's subsequent repudiations of these claims, *inter alia*, through its acceptance of resolution 687 (1991). They firmly reject any suggestion that tends to dispute the very existence of Kuwait, a Member State of the United Nations.

"The members of the Council remind Iraq of its obligations under resolution 687 (1991), in particular paragraph 2 thereof, and under other relevant resolutions of the Council.

"The members of the Council also remind Iraq of its acceptance of the resolutions of the Council adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which forms the basis for the cease-fire. They wish to stress to Iraq the inviolability of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait being demarcated by the Commission and guaranteed by the Council pursuant to resolution 687 (1991), and the grave consequences that would ensue from any breach thereof."

Following consultations held on 6 July 1992, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[236]

"The members of the Council have learned with concern of the refusal of the Government of Iraq to permit a team of inspectors sent to Iraq by the Special Commission to enter certain premises designated by the Commission for inspection."

"The members of the Council recall that, under Section C, paragraph 9 (*b*) (i), of resolution 687 (1991), Iraq is required to permit the Special Commission to undertake immediate on-site inspection of any locations designated by the Commission. This obligation is imposed as a result of a decision of the Council, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, Iraq has agreed to such inspections as a condition precedent to the establishment of a formal cease-fire between Iraq and Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait in accordance with resolution 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990. They further recall that by paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 the Council has reaffirmed the relevant provision of resolution 687 (1991) and expressly demanded that Iraq 'allow the Special Commission ... and their inspection teams immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect'."

"Iraq's present refusal to permit access to the inspection team currently in Iraq to the premises designated by the Special Commission constitutes a material and unacceptable breach by Iraq of a provision of resolution 687 (1991) which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region. They demand that the Government of Iraq immediately agree to the admission to the premises concerned of the inspectors of the Commission as required by the Executive Chairman of the Commission, so that the Special Commission may establish whether or not any documents, records, materials, or equipment relevant to the responsibilities of the Commission are located therein."

At its 3098th meeting, on 17 July 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, at the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[237]

"The Council deeply deplores the murder of a member of the United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq on 16 July 1992 in the Governorate of Dohuk. It supports the Secretary-General's decision to order an immediate and thorough investigation of this appalling crime. Members of the Council wish to express their sincere condolences to the family of the victim, Mr. Ravuama Dakia, and to the Government of Fiji.

"The Council wishes to register its profound concern at the deteriorating security conditions affecting the safety and well-being of United Nations personnel in Iraq. It demands that attacks perpetrated against the United Nations Guards Contingent and other humanitarian personnel deployed in Iraq cease immediately and that maximum cooperation be extended by the authorities in the investigation of this crime, as well as in the protection of United Nations personnel."

Following consultations held on 27 July 1992, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[238]

"The members of the Council held informal consultations on 27 July 1992 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution; in paragraphs 22 to 25 of that resolution, as referred to in paragraph 28 of that resolution, and in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991)."

At its 3108th meeting, on 26 August 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 773 (1992)
of 26 August 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, and in particular paragraphs 2 to 4 thereof, and its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 2 May 1991 relative to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991),[234] concerning the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission and the subsequent exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council of 6 and 13 May 1991,[239]

Having considered the Secretary-General's letter of 12 August 1992 to the President of the Security Council transmitting the further report of the Commission,

Recalling in this connection that through the demarcation process the Commission is not reallocating territory between Iraq and Kuwait but is simply carrying out the technical task necessary to demarcate for the first time the precise coordinates of the boundary set out in the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters"[240] signed by them on 4 October 1963, and that this task is being carried out in the special circumstances following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of paragraph 3 that resolution,

1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's letter of 12 August 1992 to the President of the Security Council and the further report of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission enclosed therewith;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission for its work on the demarcation of the land boundary, and welcomes its demarcation decisions;

3. *Welcomes also* the decision of the Commission to consider the eastern section of the boundary, which includes the offshore boundary, at its next session and urges it to demarcate this part of the boundary as soon as possible and thus complete its work;

4. *Underlines* its guarantee of the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary and its decision to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991);

5. *Welcomes further* the Secretary-General's intention to carry out at the earliest practicable time the realignment of the demilitarized zone referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) to correspond to the international boundary demarcated by the Commission, with the consequent removal of the Iraqi police posts;

6. *Urges* the two States concerned to cooperate fully with the work of the Commission;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3108th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Ecuador).

Decisions

Following the consultations held on 24 September 1992, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[241]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 24 September 1992 pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there still was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

At its 3117th meeting, on 2 October 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 778 (1992)
of 2 October 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991,

Taking note of the letter of 15 July 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on Iraq's compliance with the obligations placed on it by resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and subsequent resolutions,

Condemning Iraq's continued failure to comply with its obligations under relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming its concern about the nutritional and health situation of the Iraqi civilian population, and the risk of a further deterioration of this situation, and recalling in this regard that resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) provide a mechanism for providing humanitarian relief to the Iraqi population, and that resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991 provides a basis for humanitarian relief efforts in Iraq,

Having regard to the fact that the period of six months referred to in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) expired on 18 March 1992,

Deploring Iraq's refusal to cooperate in the implementation of resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which puts its civilian population at risk and which results in the failure by Iraq to meet its obligations under relevant Council resolutions,

Recalling that the escrow account provided for in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) will consist of Iraqi funds administered by the Secretary-General which will be used to pay contributions to the United Nations Compensation Fund, the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized in section C of resolution 687 (1991), the full costs incurred by the United Nations in facilitating the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, half the costs of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission and the cost to the United Nations of implementing resolution 706 (1991) and of other necessary humanitarian activities in Iraq,

Recalling that Iraq, as stated in paragraph 16 of resolution 687 (1991), is liable for all direct damages resulting from its invasion and occupation of Kuwait, without prejudice to its debts and obligations arising prior to 2 August 1990, which will be addressed through the normal mechanisms,

Recalling its decision in resolution 692 (1991) of 20 May 1991 that the requirement for Iraqi contributions to the Compensation Fund applies to certain Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq before 3 April 1991, as well as to all Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products exported from Iraq after 2 April 1991,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that all States in which there are funds of the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies, that represent the proceeds of sale of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products, paid for, by or on behalf of the purchaser on or after 6 August 1990, shall cause the transfer of those funds (or equivalent amounts) as soon as possible to the escrow account provided for in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) provided that this paragraph shall not require any State to cause the transfer of such funds in excess of 200 million United States dollars or to cause the transfer of more than 50 per cent of the total funds transferred or contributed pursuant to paragraphs 1 to 3 of the present resolution and further provided that States may exclude from the operation of this paragraph any funds which have already been released to a claimant or supplier prior to the adoption of the present resolution, or any other funds subject to or required to satisfy the rights of third parties, at the time of the adoption of the present resolution;

2. *Also decides* that all States in which there are petroleum or petroleum products owned by the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies, shall take all feasible steps to purchase or arrange for the sale of such petroleum or petroleum products at fair market value, and thereupon to transfer the proceeds as soon as possible to the escrow account provided for in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991);

3. *Urges* all States to contribute funds from other sources to the escrow account as soon as possible;

4. *Decides further* that all States shall provide the Secretary-General with any information needed for the effective implementation of the present resolution and that they shall take the necessary measures to ensure that banks and other bodies and persons provide all relevant information necessary to identify the funds referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above and details of any transactions relating thereto, or the said petroleum or petroleum products, with a view to such information being utilized by all States and by the Secretary-General in the effective implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To ascertain the whereabouts and amounts of the said petroleum and petroleum products and the proceeds of sale referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, drawing on the work already done under the auspices of the United Nations Compensation Commission, and report the results to the Council as soon as possible;

(*b*) To ascertain the costs of United Nations activities concerning the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the provision of humanitarian relief in Iraq, and the other United Nations operations specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 706 (1991);

(*c*) To take the following actions:

(i) To transfer to the United Nations Compensation Fund, from the funds referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the percentage referred to in paragraph 10 below; and

(ii) To use the remainder of funds referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 above for the costs of United Nations activities concerning the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the provision of humanitarian relief in Iraq, and the other United Nations operations specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 706 (1991), taking into account any preference expressed by States transferring or contributing funds as to the allocation of such funds among these purposes;

6. *Decides* that for so long as oil exports take place pursuant to the system provided in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) or to the eventual lifting of sanctions pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991), implementation of paragraphs 1 to 5 above shall be suspended and all proceeds of those oil exports shall immediately be transferred by the Secretary-General in the currency in which the transfer to the escrow account was made, to the accounts or States from which funds had been provided under paragraphs 1 to 3 above, to the

extent required to replace in full the amounts so provided (together with applicable interest), and that, if necessary for this purpose, any other funds remaining in the escrow account shall similarly be transferred to those accounts or States, provided, however, that the Secretary-General may retain and use any funds urgently needed for the purposes specified in paragraph 5 (c) (ii) above;

7. *Decides* that the operation of the present resolution shall have no effect on rights, debts and claims existing with respect to funds prior to their transfer to the escrow account; and that the accounts from which such funds were transferred shall be kept open for retransfer of the funds in question;

8. *Reaffirms* that the escrow account referred to in the present resolution, like the Compensation Fund, enjoys the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including immunity from legal proceedings, or any forms of attachment, garnishment or execution; and that no claim shall lie at the instance of any person or body in connection with any action taken in compliance with or implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to repay, from any available funds in the escrow account, any sum transferred under the present resolution to the account or State from which it was transferred, if the transfer is found at any time by him not to have been of funds subject to the present resolution; a request for such a finding could be made by the State from which the funds were transferred;

10. *Confirms* that the percentage of the value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq for payment to the Compensation Fund shall, for the purpose of the present resolution and exports of petroleum or petroleum products subject to paragraph 6 of resolution 692 (1991), be the same as the percentage decided by the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 705 (1991) of 15 August 1991, until such time as the Governing Council of the Compensation Fund may decide otherwise;

11. *Decides* that no further Iraqi assets shall be released for purposes set forth in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991) except to the sub-account of the escrow account established pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 712 (1991), or directly to the United Nations for humanitarian activities in Iraq;

12. *Decides* that, for the purposes of the present resolution and other relevant resolutions, the term "petroleum products" does not include petrochemical derivatives;

13. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully in the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

Adopted at the 3117th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

Decisions

In a letter dated 9 October 1992, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:[242]

"In accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, and in the light of your report on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1992, dated 2 October 1992,[243] the members of the Security Council have reviewed the question of termination or continuation of the Mission, as well as its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendations, in particular that contained in paragraph 27 of your report."

In a letter dated 3 November 1992,[244] the President informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council have examined the question you brought to the attention of the President through your letter dated 23 September 1992. They fully share the concerns expressed by the Commander of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission related to the threats to security linked to the presence of Iraqi and Kuwaiti military equipment in six bunkers within the demilitarized zone, near the headquarters of the Mission. The members of the Council deem it necessary, as recommended by the Commander of the Mission, for the bunkers to be emptied of their contents.

"The members of the Council have noted that the Mission has carried out, within the demilitarized zone where it is deployed, destruction of mines and ammunition that might be harmful to the observers, as indicated in your report of 5 and 9 April 1991[245] on the implementation of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) approved by resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, in your report of 2 October 1991[246] on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 9 April to 2 October 1991, in your report of 31 March 1992[227] on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 3 October 1991 to 31 March 1992, and in your report of 2 October 1992[243] on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1992. They are of the opinion that the military equipment referred to in your letter dated 23 September 1992, which also represents a threat to the security of the members of the Mission, should similarly be destroyed by the Mission or by a specialized company acting upon the request of the Mission and under its supervision.

"In the event of the Mission entrusting a specific company with the destruction of the military equipment contained in the six bunkers, the cost of this operation

should not be covered by the regular budget of the Mission but by Iraq and Kuwait. Each of these two States should support the financial burden related to the destruction of the contents of the bunkers located on its territory, i.e. on its side of the border as demarcated by the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission.

"The members of the Council are of the opinion that it would be useful for the Mission to consult the Special Commission to enable the latter to check whether any of the military equipment contained in the six bunkers fall into the category mentioned in paragraph 8 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991. In this case, this equipment should be destroyed by the Special Commission, in coordination with the Mission."

(*a*) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

(*b*) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

At its 3059th meeting, on 11 March 1992, the Council, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, decided to invite the delegations of Iraq and Kuwait to participate, in accordance with Article 31 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure, in the consideration of the item entitled:

"(a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

"(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435);[247]

"Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442);[247]

"Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685)."[3]

At the same meeting, the Council decided, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, to extend invitations to Mr. Hans Blix, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Mr. Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, under rule 39 of the rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following introductory statement, on behalf of the Council:[248]

"I. GENERAL OBLIGATION

"1. The resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait impose a number of general and specific obligations upon Iraq.

"2. As regards the general obligation, Iraq is required, under paragraph 33 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, to give official notification to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council of its acceptance of the provisions of that entire resolution.

"3. Iraq signified its unconditional acceptance in identical letters dated 6 April 1991,[249] addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council and in a letter dated 10 April 1991[250] from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, and in a letter dated 23 January 1992[251] from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

"4. When the Security Council met at the level of heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992, the concluding statement made by the President (3046th meeting) on behalf of its members contained the following passage:[170]

'Last year, under the authority of the United Nations, the international community succeeded in enabling Kuwait to regain its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which it had lost as a result of Iraqi aggression. The resolutions adopted by the Council remain essential to the restoration of peace and stability in the region and must be fully implemented. At the same time the members of the Council are concerned by the humanitarian situation of the innocent civilian population of Iraq.'

"5. On 5 February 1992, the President issued a statement on behalf of its members in which he stated, among other things:[216]

'In connection with the Secretary-General's report on Iraq's compliance with all the obligations placed upon it by certain Security Council resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, of 25 January 1992,[217] particularly resolution 687 (1991)

and subsequent relevant resolutions, the members of the Council note that while much progress has been made, much remains to be done ... The members of the Council are disturbed by the lack of Iraqi cooperation. Iraq must implement fully resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent relevant resolutions as was stated in the statement read out by the President of the Council on behalf of its members at the 3046th meeting, held on 31 January 1992 with the participation of the heads of State and Government."[170]

"6. In a statement made on behalf of the Council on 28 February 1992, the President said:[222]

> "The members of the Council demand that Iraq immediately implement all its obligations under Council resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions. They require the Government of Iraq to communicate directly to the Council without further delay an authoritative and unconditional acknowledgement of its agreement to accept and implement the above-noted obligations, including specifically to comply with the determination of the Special Commission requiring the destruction of ballistic missile-related equipment. The members of the Council emphasize that Iraq must be aware of the serious consequences of continued material breaches of resolution 687 (1991)."

"7. I must also draw attention to the further report of the Secretary-General of 7 March 1992[252] on the status of compliance by Iraq with the obligations placed upon it by certain Security Council resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

"8. From the aforementioned statements by the President and in view of the reports of the Secretary-General, it will be seen that, despite Iraq's statements of unconditional acceptance of resolution 687 (1991), the Council has determined that Iraq is not in full compliance with all of its obligations.

"II. SPECIFIC OBLIGATIONS

"9. In addition to the general obligation to accept the provisions of resolution 687 (1991) in their entirety, several Council resolutions impose specific obligations upon Iraq.

"(*a*) *Respect for the inviolability of the international boundary*

"10. By paragraph 2 of resolution 687 (1991) the Council demands that Iraq respect the inviolability of the international boundary and the allocation of islands previously agreed upon between Iraq and Kuwait. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Secretary-General established a Boundary Demarcation Commission to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait. Paragraph 5 of the same resolution requires Iraq and Kuwait to respect a demilitarized zone established by the Council. The Council has been informed that Iraq has respected the demilitarized zone and that it has fully participated in the work of the Commission. It has also been informed that Iraq refuses to withdraw a number of police posts that are not in line with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission's principle that both sides should stay 1,000 metres from the boundary line shown on the Mission's map.

(*b*) *Weapons-related obligations*

"11. Section C of resolution 687 (1991) imposes certain specific obligations upon Iraq with respect to its chemical and biological weapons programmes, its ballistic-missile programmes with a range greater than 150 kilometres and its nuclear programmes. These obligations are elaborated upon in resolutions 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991. The obligations are defined in paragraphs 8 to 13 of resolution 687 (1991) and they are elaborated upon in paragraphs 3 and 5 of resolution 707 (1991) and paragraph 5 of resolution 715 (1991).

"12. The information relevant to Iraq's compliance with the obligations laid down in the paragraphs of the resolutions to which I have just referred is reproduced in annex I to the Secretary-General's report of 7 March 1992.[252]

"13. By resolution 699 (1991) of 17 June 1991, the Council decided that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991). No funds have so far been received from Iraq to meet this liability.

"14. The Council has noted that since the adoption of resolution 687 (1991) progress has been made in the implementation of section C of that resolution but that much remains to be done. There is serious non-compliance with the obligations concerning the programmes for weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles and the members of the Council have found this to be a continuing material breach of resolution 687 (1991).

"15. The Special Commission has informed the Council about the outstanding matters that would at the present time appear to be the most important. The Council's attention is invited again to annex I of the Secretary-General's report of 7 March 1992.

"16. The Council has also noted the statement by the International Atomic Energy Agency contained in section C of the annex to the Secretary-General's report of 25 January 1992.[217] The attention of the Council is drawn to information annexed to the further report of the Secretary-General, of 7 March 1992, relative to the two last inspections by the Agency, on Iraq's compliance with its obligations under Council resolutions as they relate to nuclear activities.

"17. In a statement issued on behalf of the members of the Council, the President stated on 19 February 1992 that:[218]

'Iraq's failure to acknowledge its obligations under resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), its rejection up until now of the two plans for ongoing monitoring and verification and its failure to provide the full, final and complete disclosure of its weapons capabilities constitute a continuing material breach of the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991).'

"18. In a further statement made on 28 February 1992 on behalf of the Council, the President said:[222]

'The members of the Council deplore and condemn the failure of the Government of Iraq to provide the Special Commission with full, final and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 707 (1991), of all aspects of its programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres, including launchers, and of all holdings of such weapons, their components and production facilities and locations, as well as all other nuclear programmes; and the failure of Iraq to comply with the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved by resolution 715 (1991). ... Furthermore, the members of the Council equally deplore and condemn Iraq's failure, within the time prescribed by the Special Commission at the request of Iraq, to commence destruction of ballistic missile-related equipment designated for destruction by the Special Commission. The members of the Council reaffirm that it is for the Special Commission alone to determine which items must be destroyed under paragraph 9 of resolution 687 (1991).'

"(*c*) *Repatriation of and access to Kuwaiti and third-State nationals in Iraq*

"19. As regards Kuwaiti and third-State nationals in Iraq, resolutions 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991 and 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 impose an obligation on Iraq to release, facilitate repatriation of, and arrange for immediate access to them, as well as the return of the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and of the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990. Furthermore, paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991) requires Iraq to extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross in facilitating the search for Kuwaiti and third-State nationals still unaccounted for.

"20. The Council was informed by the International Committee of the Red Cross in January 1992 that almost 7,000 persons have returned from Iraq to their countries since the beginning of March 1991. The Committee also stated that despite all its efforts, there are still thousands of persons reported missing by the parties to the conflict.

"21. A special commission composed of the representatives of France, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America has met under the auspices of the Committee, to try to reach an agreement on, among other things, the implementation of paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991). However, the Committee has informed the Council that it has not yet received any information as to the whereabouts of the persons reported missing in Iraq. Nor has it received detailed and documented information on the search conducted by the Iraqi authorities. Finally, it is also still awaiting information on persons who have died while in custody.

"22. The attention of the Council is drawn to paragraphs 12 to 14 of the Secretary-General's further report of 7 March 1992.[252]

"(*d*) *Iraq's liability under international law*

"23. Another obligation concerns Iraq's liability under international law. In resolution 674 (1990), the Council reminds Iraq 'that under international law it is liable for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq'. Its liability under international law is reaffirmed in paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 686 (1991) and paragraph 16 of resolution 687 (1991). The latter resolution further specifies that Iraq 'is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage - including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources - or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait'.

"24. By paragraph 18 of the same resolution, the Council created a Fund to pay compensation for claims that fall within paragraph 16, to be financed by a percentage of the value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq. In view of the existing economic sanctions against Iraq under resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, Iraq was permitted by the Security Council under resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 April 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 to sell a limited quantity of oil, as an exception, a portion of the proceeds from which would be used to provide financial resources for the Fund. To date, it has not availed itself of this possibility. The Council notes that this authorization is due to lapse on 18 March 1992. The members of the Council are aware of a request by Iraq for a five-year moratorium on meeting its financial obligations, including payments into the Compensation Fund.

"(*e*) *Repayment and servicing of Iraq's foreign debt*

"25. With regard to another obligation, the Council demands, in paragraph 17 of resolution 687 (1991), that Iraq scrupulously adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt.

"26. The attention of the Council is drawn to paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Secretary-General's further report of 7 March 1992.[252]

"*(f) Return of property*

"27. I now turn to the question of return of property. The Security Council, in paragraph 2 (*d*) of resolution 686 (1991), demands that Iraq immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by it, to be completed in the shortest possible period. The members of the Council have noted with satisfaction that, as stated in the further report of the Secretary-General, Iraqi officials involved with the return of property have extended maximum cooperation to the United Nations to facilitate the return.

"*(g) Monthly statements of gold and foreign currency reserves*

"28. Another obligation is set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 706 (1991), under which the Government of Iraq is required to provide to the Secretary-General and appropriate international organizations monthly statements of its gold and foreign currency reserves. To date, no such statements have been provided to the Secretary-General or to the International Monetary Fund.

"*(h) Undertaking not to commit or support acts of international terrorism*

"29. By paragraph 32 of resolution 687 (1991), Iraq is required not to commit or support acts of international terrorism or allow any organization directed towards commission of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism.

"30. The Council notes Iraq's statements contained in identical letters dated 11 June 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations[253] addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council, and in a letter dated 23 January 1992[251] from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council that it is a party to international conventions against terrorism and that it has never pursued a policy favourable to international terrorism as defined by international law.

"*(i) Security Council action with respect to the Iraqi civilian population*

"31. Resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) provide a means for Iraq to meet its obligations to supply its civilian population with needed humanitarian assistance, particularly food and medicine. To date, Iraq has refused to implement these resolutions. In fact after initiating discussions with Secretariat representatives on implementation, Iraq abruptly terminated the discussions.

"III. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 688 (1991)

"32. I should now like to refer to the demands by the Council with respect to the Iraqi civilian population. In paragraph 2 of resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, the Security Council demands that Iraq, as a contribution to removing the threat to international peace and security in the region, end the repression of its civilian population. In paragraphs 3 and 7, the Council insists that it allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq, and demands its cooperation with the Secretary-General to these ends.

"33. The Council remains deeply concerned at the grave human rights abuses that, despite the provisions of resolution 688 (1991), the Government of Iraq continues to perpetrate against its population, in particular in the northern region of Iraq, in southern Shi'a centres and in the southern marshes.[254] The Council notes that this situation is confirmed by the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights situation in Iraq of 5 March 1992[255] and by the comments of the Office of the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran border areas[256] contained in the further report of the Secretary-General of 7 March 1992.[252]

"34. The members of the Council are particularly concerned at the reported restrictions on the supplies of essential commodities, in particular food and fuel, which have been imposed by the Government of Iraq on the three northern governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyya. In this regard, as the Special Rapporteur has noted in his report, inasmuch as the repression of the population continues, the threat to international peace and security in the region mentioned in resolution 688 (1991) remains.

"IV. CONCLUDING OBSERVATION

"35. In view of the observations on the record of Iraq's performance, the Council has considered itself justified in concluding that Iraq has not fully complied with the obligations placed upon it by the Council. It is the Council's hope and expectation that this meeting will prove an invaluable opportunity to advance in the consideration of this issue as required in the interest of world peace and security, as well as that of the Iraqi people."

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council at the resumed 3059th meeting, on 12 March 1992:[257]

"In concluding the present stage of the consideration of the item on the agenda, I have been authorized, following consultations among members of the Council, to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The views of the Council having been expressed through its President and by the statements of its members on the extent of compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, the Council has listened with close attention to the statement by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and his responses to the questions posed by Council members.

"The members of the Council wish to reiterate their full support for the following statement, made by the President of the Council on their behalf at the opening of the 3059th meeting.[248]

"In the view of the Council, the Government of Iraq has not yet complied fully and unconditionally with those obligations, must do so and must immediately take the appropriate actions in this regard. It hopes that the goodwill expressed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq will be matched by deeds.'"

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision

At its 3105th meeting, on 11 August 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24393);[63]

"Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24394);[63]

"Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24395);[63]

"Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24396);[63]

At the same meeting, in response to the requests dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium,[258] the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France,[259] the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[260] and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations,[261] the Council decided to extend an invitation to Mr. van der Stoel under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 3112th meeting, on 2 September 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24509)".[63]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[261]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the current situation of the Inter-agency Humanitarian Programme in Iraq, as outlined in the Secretary-General's letter of 24 August 1992[263] to the President of the Security Council, including its reference to Iraq's failure to renew its Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations.

"The Council recalls its statement of 17 July 1992,[237] in which the Council expressed its profound concern at the deteriorating conditions affecting the safety and well-being of United Nations personnel in Iraq. The Council is particularly disturbed by Iraq's continuing failure to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel and the personnel of non-governmental organizations.

"The Council expresses its concern regarding the conduct and statements of Iraq on the Programme which are inconsistent with the previous Council resolutions that demand that Iraq cooperate with the international humanitarian organizations.

"The Council affirms that the critical humanitarian needs of vulnerable groups in Iraq require the speedy conclusion of arrangements that would ensure the continuation of the Programme. In this respect, the Council

considers unrestricted access throughout the country and the assurance of adequate security measures as essential prerequisites for the effective implementation of the programme. To this end, the Council fully endorses the Secretary-General's insistence upon appropriate field offices for participating United Nations agencies and programmes and the continuing deployment of the United Nations Guards. The Council strongly supports the Secretary-General's continuing efforts to sustain a United Nations and non-governmental organization humanitarian presence throughout Iraq, and urges him to continue to use all resources at his disposal to help all those in need in Iraq. The Council urges Iraq in the strongest possible terms to cooperate with the United Nations."

(*a*) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(*b*) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 3 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 3139th meeting, on 23 November 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"(*a*) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

"(*b*) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435);[247]

"Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442);[247]

"Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685 and Add.1);[3]

"Letter dated 3 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24386);[63]

"Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24828)."[17]

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend invitations to Mr. Hans Blix, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, and Mr. Jan Eliasson, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Relief Coordinator, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, in response to the request contained in a letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the President of the Security Council,[264] the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. van der Stoel under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following introductory statement:[265]

"I. GENERAL OBLIGATION

"1. The resolutions concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait impose a number of general and specific obligations upon Iraq.

"2. As regards the general obligations, Iraq is required, under paragraph 33 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, to give official notification to the Secretary-General and to the Security Council of its acceptance of the provisions of that entire resolution.

"3. Iraq signified its unconditional acceptance in identical letters dated 6 April 1991,[249] addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council and in a letter dated 10 April 1991[250] from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, and in a letter dated 23 January 1992[251] from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

"II. SPECIFIC OBLIGATIONS

"4. In addition to the general obligation to accept the provisions of resolution 687 (1991) in their entirety, several Council resolutions impose specific obligations upon Iraq.

"(*a*) *Respect for the inviolability of the international boundary*

"5. By paragraph 2 of resolution 687 (1991) the Council demands that Iraq respect the inviolability of the international boundary and the allocations of islands previously agreed upon between Iraq and Kuwait. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Secretary-General established a Boundary Demarcation Commission to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait. Paragraph 5 of the same resolution requires Iraq and Kuwait to respect a demilitarized zone established by the Council.

"6. Iraq did not participate in the work of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission at its July 1992 and October 1992 sessions. Iraq has refused up to now to withdraw a number of police posts that are not in line with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission's principle that both sides should stay 1,000 metres from the boundary line shown on the Mission's map. The Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 773 (1992) of 26 August 1992 welcomed the Commission's land demarcation decisions and, in paragraph 5, the intention of the Secretary-General to carry out at the earliest practicable time the realignment of the demilitarized zone to correspond to the international boundary demarcated, by the Commission, with the consequent removal of the Iraqi police posts.

"7. In response to the letter dated 21 May 1992[235] from the Foreign Minister of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, the Council in a 17 June 1992 statement[233] stressed to Iraq the inviolability of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait being demarcated by the Commission and guaranteed by the Council pursuant to resolution 687 (1991). In this statement, members of the Council also noted with dismay that the above-mentioned letter recalled past Iraqi claims to Kuwait without also recalling Iraq's subsequent repudiation of these claims. The members of the Council firmly rejected any suggestion that tended to dispute the very existence of Kuwait. Resolution 773 (1992) underlined the Council's guarantee of the above-mentioned international boundary and its decision to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991).

"(*b*) *Weapons-related obligations*

"8. Section C of resolution 687 (1991) imposes certain specific obligations upon Iraq with respect to its chemical and biological weapons programmes, its programmes for ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and its nuclear programmes. These obligations are elaborated upon in resolutions 707 (1991) of 11 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991. The obligations are defined in paragraphs 8 to 13 of resolution 687 (1991) and they are elaborated upon in paragraphs 3 and 5 of resolution 707 (1991) and paragraph 5 of resolution 715 (1991).

"9. By resolution 699 (1991) of 17 June 1991, the Council decided that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of carrying out the tasks authorized by section C of resolution 687 (1991). No funds have so far been received from Iraq to meet this liability.

"10. The Council has noted that since the adoption of resolution 687 (1991) progress has been made in the implementation of section C of that resolution but that much remains to be done. In particular, Iraq needs to provide the full, final and complete disclosure of all aspects of its programmes for weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres. There is a particular and vital requirement for complete information, including credible documentary evidence on Iraq's past production, suppliers and consumption of all prohibited items, and its past capacity to produce such items.

"11. Iraq must also acknowledge clearly its obligations under resolution 715 (1991) and the two plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved thereunder. It must agree to implement these obligations unconditionally. In this connection the Council notes the letter of 28 October 1992[266] from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General seeking a review of the terms and provisions not only of resolution 715 (1991) but also resolution 707 (1991). It is accordingly clear that Iraq seems unprepared to comply with the obligations already prescribed.

"12. The Special Commission has informed the Council about the outstanding matters that would at the present time appear to be the most important. The Council has noted the report of the Secretary-General of 19 October 1992 on the status of the implementation of the plan for the ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with relevant parts of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).[267]

"13. The Council has also noted the second report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 28 October 1992[268] on the implementation of the Agency's plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of resolution 687.

"14. In a statement issued on behalf of the members of the Security Council[229] on the Special Commission's right to conduct aerial surveillance flights in Iraq, the President stated on 10 April 1992 that:

> "The members of the Council wish to point out that the surveillance flights are carried out under the authority of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991. Reaffirming the right of the Special Commission to conduct such aerial surveillance flights, the members of the Council call upon the Government of Iraq to take all the necessary steps

to ensure that the Iraqi military forces will not interfere with or threaten the security of the flights concerned and to comply with its responsibilities to secure the safety of the Special Commission's aircraft and personnel flying over Iraq.'

The President also said that:

'The members of the Council warn the Government of Iraq of the serious consequences which would ensue from any failure to comply with these obligations'.

"15. The Special Commission, on 15 October 1992, informed the Council of actions endangering the safety and security of the Commission's inspection teams in Iraq, including a systematic campaign of harassment, acts of violence, vandalism and verbal denunciations and threats at all levels. The President of the Council issued on the same day a statement to the media stressing the Council's particular concern for the safety of the Commission's inspectors.

"16. In a further statement made on 6 July 1992 on behalf of the members of the Council[236] concerning the Government of Iraq's refusal to permit access to certain premises by a team of inspectors, the President said:

'Iraq's present refusal to permit access to the Inspection Team currently in Iraq to the premises designated by the Special Commission constitutes a material and unacceptable breach by Iraq of a provision of resolution 687 (1991) which established the cease-fire and provided the conditions essential to the restoration of peace and security in the region. The members of the Council demand that the Government of Iraq immediately agree to the admission to the premises concerned of the inspectors of the Commission as required by the Chairman of the Special Commission, so that the Commission may establish whether or not any documents, records, materials, or equipment relevant to the responsibilities of the Commission are located therein.'

"In its resolution 707 (1991) the Council demands that Iraq allow the Special Commission, the International Atomic Energy Agency and their inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect. Therefore, the Council cannot accept Iraq's insistence that there must be a limit on access by the inspection teams.

"(*c*) *Repatriation of and access to Kuwaiti and third-State nationals in Iraq*

"17. As regards Kuwaiti and third-State nationals in Iraq, resolutions 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990, 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, 667 (1990) of 16 September 1990, 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991 and 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 impose an obligation on Iraq to release, facilitate repatriation of, and arrange for immediate access to them, as well as the return of the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and of the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990. Furthermore, paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991) requires Iraq to extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross in facilitating the search for Kuwaiti and third-State nationals still unaccounted for.

"18. In spite of its best ongoing efforts, the Committee has not received information as to the whereabouts of the persons reported missing in Iraq. Nor has it received detailed and documented information on the search conducted by the Iraqi authorities. Following the 11-12 March 1992 Council meeting with the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister, Iraq published in its press lists of those believed missing detained inside Iraq. The Committee has still not received permission to visit Iraqi prisons and detention centres in accordance with its standard criteria. Very few missing persons detainees have been released since March 1992, while hundreds are believed still to be inside Iraq.

"(*d*) *Iraq's liability under international law*

"19. Another obligation concerns Iraq's liability under international law. In resolution 674 (1990), the Council reminded Iraq that 'under international law it is liable for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq'. Its liability under international law is reaffirmed in paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 686 (1991) and paragraph 16 of resolution 687 (1991). The latter resolution further specifies that it 'is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage - including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources - or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait'.

"20. By paragraph 18 of the same resolution, the Council created a fund to pay compensation for claims that fall within paragraph 16, to be financed by a percentage of the value of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq. In view of the existing economic sanctions against Iraq under resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, Iraq was permitted by the Council under resolutions 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 to sell a limited quantity of oil, as an exception, a portion of the proceeds from which would be used to provide financial resources for the Fund. To date, it has not availed itself of this possibility. The Council noted that this authorization lapsed on 18 March 1992 but indicated its readiness to authorize the regime for the sale of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products for a like period of time as that specified in these resolutions and also its readiness to consider possible further extensions, as set out in the statement of 19 March 1992, made by the President

on behalf of the Council.[224] Since then Iraq has not shown any willingness to resume discussions about implementing these resolutions. The members of the Council are aware of a previous request by Iraq for a five-year moratorium on meeting its financial obligations, including payments into the United Nations Compensation Fund.

"21. In view of Iraq's refusal to cooperate in the implementation of resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) after several rounds of technical discussions with the Secretariat, the Council adopted on 2 October 1992 resolution 778 (1992) which mandates that certain frozen Iraqi assets be transferred to an escrow account opened by the United Nations. A portion of these funds will be transferred to the Compensation Fund.

"*(e) Repayment and servicing of Iraq's foreign debt*

"22. With regard to another obligation, the Council demands, in paragraph 17 of resolution 687 (1991), that Iraq scrupulously adhere to all of its obligations concerning servicing and repayment of its foreign debt.

"*(f) Non-entitlement to claims deriving from the effects of the measures taken by the Security Council in resolution 661 (1990) and related resolutions (para. 29 of resolution 687 (1991))*

"23. According to information received with regard to this item, Iraq has attempted to enforce some claims under which it would have benefited from a contract frustrated by the coming into effect of the terms of resolution 661 (1990), in particular, through the confiscation of the property of foreign companies and organizations left in Iraq.

"*(g) Return of property*

"24. I now turn to the question of return of property. The Security Council, in paragraph 2 (*d*) of resolution 686 (1991), demands that Iraq immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by it, to be completed in the shortest possible period. The members of the Council have previously noted with satisfaction that Iraqi officials involved with the return of property have extended cooperation to the United Nations to facilitate the return of such property. However, much property, including military equipment and private property, remains to be returned.

"*(h) Monthly statements of gold and foreign currency reserves*

"25. Another obligation is set out by paragraph 7 of resolution 706 (1991), under which the Government of Iraq is required to provide to the Secretary-General and appropriate international organizations monthly statements of its gold and foreign currency reserves. To date, no such statements have been provided to the Secretary-General or to the International Monetary Fund.

"*(i) Undertaking not to commit or support acts of international terrorism*

"26. By paragraph 32 of resolution 687 (1991), Iraq is required not to commit or support acts of international terrorism or allow any organization directed towards commission of such acts to operate within its territory and to condemn unequivocally and renounce all acts, methods and practices of terrorism.

"27. The Council notes Iraq's statements contained in identical letters dated 11 June 1991[253] from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General, and in a letter dated 23 January 1992[251] from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council that it is a party to international conventions against terrorism and that it has never pursued a policy favourable to international terrorism as defined by international law.

"*(j) Security Council action with respect to the Iraqi civilian population*

"28. Resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) provide a means for Iraq to meet its obligations to supply its civilian population with needed humanitarian assistance, particularly food and medicine. Resolution 778 (1992) mandates that certain frozen Iraqi assets be transferred to an escrow account opened by the United Nations and urges States to contribute funds from other sources to the escrow account. A portion of these funds will be used for humanitarian assistance.

"III. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 688 (1991)

"29. I should now like to refer to the demands by the Security Council with respect to the Iraqi civilian population. In paragraph 2 of resolution 688 (1991), the Council demands that Iraq, as a contribution to removing the threat to international peace and security in the region, end the repression of its civilian population. In paragraphs 3 and 7, the Council insists that it allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq, and demands its cooperation with the Secretary-General to these ends.

"30. The Council remains deeply concerned at the grave human rights abuses that, despite the provisions of resolution 688 (1991), the Government of Iraq continues to perpetrate against its population, in particular in the northern region of Iraq, in southern Shi'a Centres and in the southern marshes.[254] The Security Council notes that this situation is confirmed by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in his report on the human rights situation of 5 March 1992[255] and in part I of his report of 3 August 1992.[269] The members of the

Council recall their public meeting with Mr. Max van der Stoel on 11 August 1992.[270]

"31. The members of the Security Council take note of the renewal on 22 October 1992 the Memorandum of Understanding providing the framework for urgent humanitarian assistance throughout the country between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq.

"IV. CONCLUDING OBSERVATION

"32. In view of the observations on the record of Iraq's performance, and without prejudice to further action by the Security Council on the question of the implementation of its relevant resolutions by Iraq, the Council has considered itself justified in concluding that Iraq has up to now only selectively and then partially complied with the obligations placed upon it by the Council. It is the Council's hope that this meeting will prove a valuable opportunity to impress once again upon Iraq the imperative need for full compliance and to obtain from Iraq undertakings which would constitute an advance in the consideration of this issue as required in the interest of world peace and security, as well as that of the Iraqi people."

At its 3139th (resumed) meeting, on 24 November 1992, the Council continued its consideration of the item.

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council:[271]

"The views of the Security Council having been expressed through its President and by the statements of its members on the extent of compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations under the relevant resolutions, the Council has listened with close attention to the statements by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq. The Council regrets the lack of any indication in the statements by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq of how the Government of Iraq intends to comply with the resolutions of the Council. It also regrets the baseless threats, allegations and attacks launched by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq against the Council, the Special Commission, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission and the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. The Council rejects *in toto* these threats, allegations and attacks.

"Having heard all the interventions in the debate, the Council reiterates its full support for the statement made by the President of the Council on its behalf at the opening of the 3139th meeting.[265]

"In the view of the Council, while there have been some positive steps, the Government of Iraq has not yet complied fully and unconditionally with its obligations, must do so and must immediately take the appropriate actions in this regard."

Following consultations held on 24 November 1992, the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[272]

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 24 November 1992 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution, in paragraphs 22 to 25 of that resolution, as referred to in paragraph 28 of that resolution and in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991)."

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

Further reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

Decisions

In a letter dated 6 February 1992,[273] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the statement which his predecessor had made to the members of the Council, at an informal meeting on 20 December 1991, about the request which he had received from the Government of the People's Republic of Angola that the United Nations should (*a*) provide technical assistance to assist that Government in preparing elections which were scheduled to take place in September 1992; and (*b*) send United Nations observers in order to follow the Angolan electoral procedure until it had been completed. The Secretary-General stated that he had decided that it would be desirable to appoint a senior United Nations official to coordinate the current and projected activities of the United Nations in connection with the Peace Accords for Angola. The Special Representative would be in overall charge of these activities and would also be the Chief of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II. It was his intention to appoint Miss Margaret Joan Anstee, currently Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, to the post of Special Representative for Angola, with immediate

effect. He had so informed President José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola, and Mr. Jonas Savimbi, President of the National Union for the Total Independence for Angola. He requested the President of the Security Council to convey this information to the members of the Council.

In a letter dated 7 February 1992, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:[274]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 February 1992[273] concerning the appointment of Miss Margaret Joan Anstee as your Special Representative for Angola and Chief of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who welcome your decision."

At its 3062nd meeting, on 24 March 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/23671 and Add.1)".[3]

Resolution 747 (1992)
of 24 March 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 by which it decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the Peace Accords for Angola,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to implement fully the mandate entrusted to the Mission,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made so far by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to maintain the cease-fire and expressing concern over the delays and gaps in the completion of some major tasks arising from the Accords,

Stressing again the importance it attaches to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of all obligations contained in the Accords,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative for Angola who will be in charge of all current and projected activities of the United Nations in connection with the Accords and will also be the Chief of the Mission,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1991 on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II,[275]

Having considered the further report of the Secretary-General of 3 and 20 March 1992 on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II,[276]

1. *Approves* the further report of the Secretary-General of 3 and 20 March 1992 on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II[276] and the recommendations contained therein concerning the operational plan for United Nations observation of the elections and the enlargement of the Mission;

2. *Calls upon* the Angolan parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola and with the Mission, including in the discharge of its expanded mandate;

3. *Underlines* the necessity recalled in paragraph 18 of the report of the Secretary-General for the United Nations electoral mission to have the explicit agreement of the two parties to the Peace Accords for Angola;

4. *Decides* to enlarge the mandate of the Mission to include the mission provided for in paragraph 22 of the report of the Secretary-General for the remainder of its existing mandate period;

5. *Urges* the Angolan parties to comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Accords and with the agreed deadlines; and to this end, to proceed without delay with the demobilization of their troops, formation of a unified national armed force, effective operation of joint police monitoring units, extension of the central administration and other major tasks;

6. *Calls upon* the Angolan authorities and parties to finalize political, legal, organizational and budgetary preparations for free and fair multi-party elections to be held in September 1992 and to make available as soon as possible all available resources for the electoral process;

7. *Encourages* all States to contribute voluntarily and requests the United Nations programmes and specialized agencies to provide the assistance and support necessary to prepare for free and fair multi-party elections in Angola;

8. *Urges* the parties to establish as soon as possible a precise timetable for the electoral process in Angola so that elections can take place at the date fixed and requests the Secretary-General to extend his cooperation to this end;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments and to submit a further report to the Council within three months of the adoption of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 3062nd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 14 May 1992,[277] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General recalled that in his further report on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II of 3 and 20 March 1992,[278] he had indicated that the joint Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola police monitoring in Angola which was to be verified by Mission police observers had not, at that time, effectively started. He also noted that further requirements for personnel and equipment might emerge and that he would address the appropriate bodies again if the need should arise. The Secretary-General stated that his Special Representative had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to expand the Mission's police strength in each province of Angola from four police officers to six, and to expand tasks presently assigned to the Mission police contingent to include a role in the Mission's electoral tasks through monitoring rallies during the political campaign and observing the registration process and polling stations at the time of the elections at the end of September 1992. For these reasons the Secretary-General recommended that the police strength of the Mission should be increased from 90 to 126 officers. The additional funds required for these extra personnel, estimated at US$ 1.175 million, would be included in the budget for the Mission to be submitted to the General Assembly and some of the additional costs would be found from savings resulting from delays in the deployment of some of the Mission's electoral personnel.

In a letter dated 20 May 1992,[279] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 May 1992[277] concerning the increase in the strength of United Nations Verification Mission II has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with your recommendation contained therein."

At its 3092nd meeting, on 7 July 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/24145 and Corr.1)".[43]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[279]

> "The Council has considered carefully the further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II of 24 June 1992,[280] and notes the efforts of the Angolan parties to implement commitments agreed to in the Peace Accords for Angola. It commends the efforts of the Angolans to move their country towards free and fair multi-party elections on 29 and 30 September 1992 in accordance with the established timetable. There is no viable alternative to this. The Council calls on all interested parties to cooperate fully with the electoral process to ensure that elections are free and fair.
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> "The Council re-emphasizes the observation of the Secretary-General in his report, that Angola being a sovereign and independent country, the organization and supervision of all tasks under the Accords is the responsibility of the Angolan parties themselves. Nevertheless, the Council, which has mandated United Nations observation and verification of the peace process, at the request of the Angolan parties, remains seriously concerned at some constraints holding back the process at the moment.
>
> "The maintenance of peace since May 1991, and the commitment by all parties to the electoral process, are encouraging. Nevertheless, the Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of all obligations contained in the Accords. In this connection, it strongly appeals to the Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to overcome rapidly the delays and inadequacies described in the report, and increase the momentum of progress on the issues of confinement of troops and weapons, demobilization and the formation of the new armed forces and police.
>
> "The Council also expresses its concern at the political and security situation in Angola, which requires the greatest restraint. Violent incidents, mutual accusations and hostile propaganda should be terminated and give way to tolerance, cooperation, and reconciliation. It is imperative to agree, without delay, on a brief and clear code of electoral conduct and to ensure that everybody is allowed freedom of movement and speech and the ability to register to vote without fear in all areas of the country. The Council calls on the Government and all parties to work closely with the Special Representative for Angola and all United Nations specialized agencies engaged in the electoral process to ensure that voter registration is conducted in accordance with established procedures and completed in a timely manner.
>
> "The Council calls on both parties to devote all available resources to preparations for the elections in order that their commitment to elections on 29 and 30 September 1992 may be met and welcomes with appreciation commitments by donor countries to provide all support for all vital tasks relating to the final three months of the peace process. Since the logistical difficulties are major constraints on the process, the Council strongly appeals to the Member States concerned to provide the promised assistance expeditiously and urges Member States as well as the United Nations agencies to display flexibility and pragmatism in this cooperation to ensure that a successful conclusion of the Angolan operation leads to stability and prosperity in Angola.
>
> "The Council calls on all parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of Mission staff and property.

"The Council will continue to keep the situation in Angola under close review and looks forward to a further report by the Secretary-General at the beginning of the electoral campaign."

At its 3115th meeting, on 18 September 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II."[63]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[281]

"The Council has noted with appreciation the further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II of 9 September 1992,[282] which it has studied carefully.

"It reaffirms the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola, culminating in free and fair multi-party elections on 29 and 30 September 1992. It congratulates the Angolans on their success in maintaining the cease-fire and in registering the great majority of the population to vote in the elections. It is convinced of the irreversibility of this process.

"At the same time, the Council calls on the Angolan parties to take urgent and determined steps to complete certain essential measures. These include the demobilization of the remaining Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola troops, the collection and centralized storage of weapons, and the rapid completion of the formation of the new Angolan national armed forces. It is also essential that the police should operate as a neutral, national force.

"The Council is also concerned at the recent deterioration of the political and security situation in Angola. It endorses the Secretary-General's appeal to President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi to exercise leadership at this critical juncture and to ensure that their followers act with restraint and tolerance. The Council is encouraged by the reports of positive decisions reached by the two leaders at their meeting on 7 September 1992 and urges them to implement these without delay. Of particular importance is their reported agreement in principle to the formation of a government of national reconciliation after the elections.

"The Council calls upon the Angolan electoral authorities to ensure that all registered persons are given the opportunity to exercise their vote and to extend polling hours on the second day, if this should prove necessary. The Council also underlines the importance of adequate logistical planning and support and urges the donor community to move speedily to provide the remaining requirements identified in the Secretary-General's report.

"The Council is concerned that doubts have recently been expressed in Angola about the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II's effectiveness and impartiality and welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General as expressed in paragraph 9 of his report to investigate thoroughly all matters raised in this regard. It expresses strong support for the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Angola and commends Mission personnel who are tackling their challenging tasks with courage, impartiality and dedication. It urges the Angolan parties to continue to cooperate closely with the United Nations and to take all necessary steps to ensure the security of United Nations personnel and property.

"The Council takes note of a reported agreement between the Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola that the United Nations should be asked to extend the Mission's presence in Angola during the period of transition after the elections. It will be prepared to consider such a request if it is based on wide support in Angola and if it proposes for the Mission a mandate which is clearly defined in scope and time.

"The Council will continue to keep the situation in Angola under close review and looks forward to a further report by the Secretary-General after the elections."

Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

Decisions

At its 3120th meeting, on 6 October 1992, the Council invited the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[283]

"The Council has followed closely the electoral process which took place in Angola on 29 and 30 September 1992 in accordance with resolution 696 (1991), which it adopted on 30 May 1991 following the Peace Accords for Angola. The Council is gratified that the presidential and parliamentary elections were held throughout the country in a calm atmosphere and with the participation of a large number of voters. It also wishes to express once again its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola and its gratitude for the outstanding efforts that she has made, together with all the personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, to ensure the implementation of that resolution and in particular the smooth conduct of the electoral process.

"The Council expresses its concern at the reports it has received, according to which one of the parties to the Accords is contesting the validity of the elections. It is also concerned that certain Generals belonging to the same party have announced their intention of withdrawing from the new Angolan armed forces.

"The Council calls upon all the parties to respect the obligations they have assumed within the framework of the Accords, and in particular the obligation to respect the final election results. Any challenge must be settled through the mechanisms established for that purpose.

"The Council has decided to send to Angola as quickly as possible an ad hoc commission, composed of members of the Council, to support the implementation of the Accords, in close cooperation with the Special Representative. The membership of this Commission will be established in the near future following consultations among the members of the Council."

On 8 October 1992, the President of the Council issued the following note:[284]

"1. The President of the Security Council has the honour to refer to the statement which he made at the 3120th meeting of the Council, on 6 October 1992, in connection with the situation in Angola.[283]

"2. In this statement mention was made, in particular, of the decision by the Council to send to Angola as quickly as possible an ad hoc Commission, composed of members of the Council, to support the implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola, in close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola. The statement also indicated that the membership of that commission would be established in the near future following consultations among the members of the Council.

"3. In accordance with this decision, the President has held consultations with the members of the Council. Following these consultations, the members have agreed that the ad hoc Commission should comprise the following four members of the Council: Cape Verde, Morocco, the Russian Federation and the United States of America."

On 19 October 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[285]

"The members of the Security Council heard on 19 October 1992 an oral report of the members of the ad hoc Commission of the Council which was dispatched to Angola from 11 to 14 October 1992.

"They expressed gratitude to the members of this Commission and welcomed its contribution to reducing the tension in Angola and to finding a solution to the difficulties that arose after the elections of 29 and 30 September 1992.

"The members of the Council once again called upon the parties to abide scrupulously by all the commitments entered into within the framework of the Peace Accords for Angola, in particular with regard to the demobilization of their troops and formation of the united armed forces, and to refrain from any action that could increase the tension.

"The members of the Council noted with satisfaction that in her public announcement of 17 October 1992 the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola certified that, with all deficiencies taken into account, the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 can be considered to have been generally free and fair.

"They also noted with satisfaction that the leaders of the two parties to the Accords agreed to start a dialogue with a view to the completion of the presidential elections.

"The members of the Council look forward to the recommendations of the Secretary-General on the contribution of the United Nations to ensuring the completion of the presidential elections. They are ready to act without delay on the basis of these recommendations."

Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 3126th meeting, on 27 October 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council".

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[286]

"The Council has taken note of the letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Angola. It expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of the political situation and the rising tension in that country.

"The Council once again calls on the parties to the Peace Accords for Angola to respect all the commitments undertaken in accordance with these accords, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and weapons, demobilization, and formation of the unified national armed forces. It also calls on the parties to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, impair the

conduct of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of Angola.

"The Council calls on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the other parties in the electoral process in Angola to respect the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992, which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola certified as being generally free and fair. It urges the leaders of the two parties to the Accords to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held. The Council will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process.

"The Council strongly condemns the attacks and baseless accusations made by Vorgan, the radio station of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, against the Special Representative and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II. It calls for the immediate cessation of these attacks and accusations, and reiterates its full support for the Special Representative and for the Mission.

"The Council reiterates its readiness to act without delay on the basis of recommendations that the Secretary-General might make concerning the contribution of the United Nations to the completion of the electoral process."

Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision

At its 3130th meeting, on 30 October 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Portugal and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24736)".[17]

Resolution 785 (1992)
of 30 October 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992,

Recalling also the statement made on its behalf by the President of the Security Council on 27 October 1992,[286]

Taking note of the letter dated 29 October 1992[287] from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, in which he recommends an extension of the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for an interim period,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the political situation and the rising tension in Angola,

Deeply concerned also at the reports of the recent resumption of hostilities by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in Luanda and Huambo,

Affirming that any party which fails to abide by all the commitments entered into under the Peace Accords for Angola will be rejected by the international community, and that the results of the use of force will not be accepted,

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for an interim period, until 30 November 1992;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council by that date a detailed report on the situation in Angola together with long-term recommendations, accompanied by the financial implications thereof, on the mandate and strength of the Mission;

3. *Strongly condemns* any such resumption of hostilities and urgently demands that such acts cease forthwith;

4. *Calls on* all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola and increase the tension in the country;

5. *Reiterates* its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola and the Mission, and its strong condemnation of the attacks and baseless accusations made by Vorgan, the radio station of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, against the Special Representative and the Mission;

6. *Supports* the statement by the Special Representative certifying that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair and calls upon the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the other parties to the electoral process in Angola to respect the results of the elections;

7. *Calls upon* the parties to the Accords to abide by all the commitments entered into under the Accords, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and the formation of the unified national armed force, and to refrain from any act that might heighten tension, jeopardize the continuation of the electoral process and threaten the territorial integrity of Angola;

8. *Urges* the leaders of the two parties to engage in a dialogue without delay so as to enable the second round of the presidential elections to be held promptly;

9. *Reaffirms* that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and reiterates its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the Accords;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

Adopted unanimously at the 3130th meeting.

Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

At its 3144th meeting, on 30 November 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (S/24858 and Add.1)".[17]

Resolution 793 (1992)
of 30 November 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992 and 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992,

Taking note of the further report of the Secretary-General of 25 and 30 November 1992 on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II,[288]

Deeply concerned by deterioration in the political and military situation in Angola and especially by the troop movements which have taken place and by the hostilities which occurred on 31 October and 1 November 1992,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Angola aimed at resolving the present crisis,

Disturbed by the continuing non-implementation of major aspects of the Peace Accords for Angola,

Reiterating its support for the statement by the Special Representative that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair and taking note of the acceptance by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola of the results of the elections,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to continue, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II for a further period of two months until 31 January 1993;

2. *Appeals* to the troop- and police-contributing States to lend cooperation to the Mission in order to restore as soon as possible its mandated strength;

3. *Welcomes* the joint declaration of the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola made in Namibe on 26 November 1992 and urges them to take immediate and effective actions in accordance with the declaration;

4. *Demands* that the two parties scrupulously observe the cease-fire, immediately stop all military confrontations, and in particular offensive troop movements, and create all the conditions necessary for the completion of the peace process;

5. *Urges* the two parties to demonstrate their adherence to, and fulfilment without exception of the Peace Accords for Angola, in particular with regard to the confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization and the formation of the unified national armed force and to refrain from any action which might heighten tension or jeopardize the return to normalcy;

6. *Strongly appeals* to the two parties to engage in a continuous and meaningful dialogue aimed at national reconciliation and at the participation of all parties in the democratic process and to agree on a clear timetable for the fulfilment of their commitments in accordance with the Accords;

7. *Reaffirms* that it will hold responsible any party which refuses to take part in such a dialogue, thereby jeopardizing the entire process, and reiterates its readiness to consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to secure implementation of the Accords;

8. *Calls on* all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the Accords and increase the tension in the country;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council by 31 January 1993 a further report on the situation in Angola together with his longer-term recommendations for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process, which should be clearly defined in scope and time and based on a wide degree of support in Angola;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

Adopted unanimously at the 3144th meeting.

Decision

Following consultations held on 2 December 1992, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:[93]

"The members of the Council wish to express their deep concern and outrage about the increasing number of attacks against United Nations personnel serving in various peace-keeping operations.

"A number of serious incidents affecting military and civilian personnel serving with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the United Nations Protection Force have occurred during the last few days.

"On 29 November 1992 in Uige, northern Angola, a Brazilian police observer with the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II was killed as a result of an outbreak of hostilities between National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and Government forces, during which the Mission camp was caught in the cross-fire. The members of the Council convey their deep sympathy and condolences to the Government of Brazil and to the bereaved family.

"The situation in the United Nations Protection Force, which has already suffered over 300 casualties, 20 of them fatal, remains deeply troubling. On 30 November, two Spanish Force soldiers in Bosnia and Herzegovina were seriously injured in a mine attack and a Danish Force soldier was abducted by armed men today.

"On 1 December 1992, two British United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia military observers and four naval observers, two from the Philippines, one from New Zealand and one from the United Kingdom, on patrol in Kompong Thom province were illegally detained by forces belonging to the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. An Authority helicopter, sent to assist in the discussions for their release, was fired upon, and a French military observer on board was injured. Moreover, today, six Authority civilian police monitors, three Indonesians, two Tunisians and one Nepalese, were injured in two land mine incidents in Siem Reap province.

"The members of the Council condemn these attacks on the safety and security of United Nations personnel and demand that all parties concerned take all necessary measures to prevent their recurrence. The members of the Council consider the abduction and detention of United Nations peace-keeping personnel as totally unacceptable and demand the immediate and unconditional release of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and United Nations Protection Force personnel concerned."

Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions

At its 3152nd meeting, on 22 December 1992, the Council, decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24996)".[17]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[289]

"The Council has taken note of the letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council[290] concerning the situation in Angola. It expresses serious concern at the lack of progress in implementing the Peace Accords for Angola and at the continuation of the dangerous political and security situation in the country.

"The Council reiterates its strong appeal to the two parties to engage in a continuous and meaningful dialogue aimed at national reconciliation and at the participation of all parties in the democratic process, and to agree on a clear timetable and programme of action to complete the implementation of the Accords. The Security Council urges that the military forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola be immediately withdrawn from Uige and Negage and that the Government administration be fully restored there and that the two parties resume the direct talks started in Namibe on 26 November 1992. It again urges both parties to demonstrate their commitment to the Accords, in particular with regard to confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, demobilization, formation of the national armed forces and restoration of the central administration throughout the country.

"The Council also considers it essential that both parties agree without delay on security and other arrangements which would allow all ministers and other high-ranking officials to occupy the posts which have been offered by the Government of Angola and for all deputies to assume their functions in the National Assembly.

"The Council also considers it imperative that both parties agree on a realistic plan of action for full implementation of the Accords, and to facilitate a continuing United Nations presence in Angola. It underlines the need for the two sides to produce early evidence of their willingness and ability to work together to implement the Accords, so that the international community would feel encouraged to continue to commit its scarce resources to the continuation of the United Nations operation in Angola on its present scale.

"The Council fully supports the action of the Secretary-General aimed at resolving the present crisis and appeals to President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi to accept the Secretary-General's invitation to attend, under his auspices, a joint meeting at an agreed location, to confirm that real progress has been made in the reactivation of the Bicesse Accords with a view to their full implementation and that agreement has been reached on a continuing United Nations presence in Angola."

Decisions

In a letter dated 23 March 1992,[292] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the information of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General stated that Major-General Clive Milner, of Canada, who had been the Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus since 3 April 1989, would relinquish his post on 9 April 1992. Following the usual consultations, it was the Secretary-General's intention to appoint as his replacement Brigadier-General Michael Minehane, of Ireland. The Government of Ireland had informed him that Brigadier-General Minehane would be promoted to Major-General upon his appointment to this post.

In a letter dated 25 March 1992,[293] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter of 23 March 1992 concerning the appointment of the next Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus[292] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

At its 3067th meeting, on 10 April 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/23780)".[43]

Resolution 750 (1992)
of 10 April 1992

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 April 1992 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,[294]

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Cyprus,

Noting with concern that there has been no progress in completing the set of ideas for an overall framework agreement since the Secretary-General's report of 8 October 1991[295] and that in some areas there has even been regression,

Welcoming the assurances given to the Secretary-General over the past two months by the leaders of the two communities and the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey of their desire to cooperate with him and his representatives,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts, and expresses its appreciation for his report of 3 April 1992 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus;[294]

2. *Reaffirms* the position, set out in resolutions 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990 and 716 (1991) of 11 October 1991, that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as defined in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

3. *Calls again upon* the parties to adhere fully to these principles and to negotiate without introducing concepts that are at variance with them;

4. *Endorses* the set of ideas described in paragraphs 17 to 25 and 27 of the Secretary-General's report as an appropriate basis for reaching an overall framework agreement, subject to the work that needs to be done on the outstanding issues, in particular on territorial adjustments and displaced persons, being brought to a conclusion as an integrated package mutually agreed upon by both communities;

5. *Requests* all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives in clarifying without delay these outstanding issues;

6. *Reaffirms* that the Secretary-General's mission of good offices is with the two communities, whose participation in the process is on an equal footing to assure the well-being and security of both communities;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the Cyprus question on an ongoing and direct basis in support of the effort to complete the set of ideas referred to in paragraph 4 above and to conclude an overall framework agreement;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his intensive efforts to complete the set of ideas referred to in paragraph 4 above during May and June 1992, to keep the Council closely informed of his efforts and to seek the Council's direct support whenever necessary;

9. *Continues to believe* that, following the satisfactory conclusion of the Secretary-General's intensive efforts to complete the set of ideas referred to in paragraph 4 above, the convening of a high-level international meeting chaired by the Secretary-General in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate represents an effective mechanism for concluding an overall framework agreement;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a full report to the Council on the outcome of his efforts by July 1992 at the latest and to make specific recommendations for overcoming any outstanding difficulty;

11. *Reaffirms* the important mandate entrusted to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and looks forward to receiving the report on the Force that the Secretary-General proposes to submit in May 1992.

Adopted unanimously at the 3067th meeting.

Decision

At its 3084th meeting, on 12 June 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/24050 and Add.1)".[43]

Resolution 759 (1992)
of 12 June 1992

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May and 10 June 1992 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[296]

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1992,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1992;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting the troop-contributing Governments as envisaged in paragraph 56 of his report, to submit specific proposals to the Security Council no later than 1 September 1992 on the restructuring of the Force, such proposals to be based on the realistic options available in current circumstances;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1992;

4. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Adopted unanimously at the 3084th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3094th meeting, on 13 July 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus".

Following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement at the same meeting, on behalf of the Council:[297]

"The Council recalls the oral report presented on 24 June 1992 on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus. It welcomes the separate meetings which the Secretary-General had with the leaders of the two communities from 18 to 23 June. It notes with satisfaction that the discussions focused on the issues of territorial adjustments and displaced persons and that the other six issues that make up the set of ideas on an overall framework agreement were also reviewed. The Council is unanimous in expressing its full support of the procedure adopted by the Secretary-General for implementing resolution 750 (1992) of 10 April 1992.

"The Council reaffirms its endorsement of the set of ideas as an appropriate basis for reaching an overall framework agreement as mentioned in paragraph 4 of resolution 750 (1992).

"The Council notes with satisfaction the acceptance by the leaders of the two communities to resume on 15 July 1992 their meetings with the Secretary-General and to remain for such reasonable duration as may be necessary to complete the work.

"The Council considers that the forthcoming meetings represent a determining phase in the Secretary-General's effort and calls on both leaders to be ready to take the necessary decisions to reach agreement on each of the issues as dealt with in the set of ideas as an integrated whole on an overall framework agreement.

"The Council endorses the Secretary-General's intention to invite the two leaders to a joint meeting as soon as the proximity talks reveal that the two sides are within agreement range on the set of ideas; and, subject to the successful completion of the work at the joint meeting, to convene an international high-level meeting to conclude the overall framework agreement.

"The Council calls upon all concerned to fulfil their responsibilities and cooperate fully with the Secretary-General to ensure the success of these meetings.

"The Council reaffirms its decision to remain seized of the Cyprus question on an ongoing and direct basis in support of the effort to complete the set of ideas and to conclude an overall framework agreement.

"The Council requests that the Secretary-General provide it with an ongoing assessment of the progress being made at the meetings beginning on 15 July so as to enable the Council to determine, as the talks unfold, how it might best lend its full and direct support.

"The Council looks forward to receiving at the conclusion of these meetings a full report from the Secre-

tary-General as requested in paragraph 10 of resolution 750 (1992)."

At its 3109th meeting, on 26 August 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/24472)".[63]

Resolution 774 (1992)
of 26 August 1992

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1992 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,[288]

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Cyprus,

Noting that some progress has been achieved, in particular the acceptance by both sides of the right of return and the right to property, and in a narrowing of the gap by both sides on territorial adjustments,

Expressing concern nevertheless that it has not yet been possible, for reasons explained in the above-mentioned report, to achieve the goals set out in resolution 750 (1992) of 10 April 1992,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1992[288] on his mission of good offices in Cyprus and commends him for his efforts;

2. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as defined in paragraph 11 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 April 1992[284] in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

3. *Endorses* the set of ideas including suggested territorial adjustments reflected in the map contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1992 as the basis for reaching an overall framework agreement;

4. *Agrees* with the Secretary-General that the set of ideas as an integrated whole has now been sufficiently developed to enable the two sides to reach an overall agreement;

5. *Calls on* the parties to manifest the necessary political will and to address in a positive manner the observations of the Secretary-General for resolving the issues covered in his report;

6. *Urges* the parties, when they resume their face-to-face talks with the Secretary-General on 26 October 1992, to pursue uninterrupted negotiations at United Nations Headquarters in New York until an overall framework agreement is reached on the basis of the entire set of ideas;

7. *Reaffirms* its position that the Secretary-General should convene, following the satisfactory conclusion of the face-to-face talks, a high-level international meeting chaired by him to conclude an overall framework agreement, in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate;

8. *Requests* all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives in preparing the ground prior to the resumption of the direct talks in October to facilitate the speedy completion of the work;

9. *Expresses the expectation* that an overall framework agreement will be concluded in 1992 and that 1993 will be the transitional period during which the measures set out in the appendix to the set of ideas will be implemented;

10. *Reaffirms* that, in line with previous resolutions of the Security Council, the present status quo is not acceptable, and, should an agreement not emerge from the talks that will reconvene in October, calls on the Secretary-General to identify the reasons for the failure and to recommend to the Council alternative courses of action to resolve the Cyprus problem;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council, prior to the end of 1992, a full report on the talks that will resume in October.

Adopted unanimously at the 3109th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 28 September 1992,[299] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The members of the Council have taken note of your report of 23 September 1992 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus.[300] They look forward to a positive approach by the parties to the forthcoming round of face-to-face talks on Cyprus and recall resolution 774 (1992) of 26 August 1992 in which the Council expressed the expectation that an overall framework agreement would be concluded in 1992.

"The members of the Council look forward with interest to the holding of further consultations at an early date between the Secretariat and troop-contributing States and to receiving the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 759 (1992) of 12 June 1992, as soon as possible in the light of the progress made in the face-to-face talks.

"In this context, the members of the Council recall the statement made to the press on 12 December 1991,[301] in which the President said that the members of the Council had agreed to keep the question of the financing of the

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus under review as a matter of urgency."

At its 3140th meeting, on 25 November 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/24830)".[17]

Resolution 789 (1992)
of 25 November 1992

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1992 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,[302]

Noting with satisfaction that the leaders of the two communities discussed all the issues in the set of ideas with the result that there were areas of agreement, as noted in the above-mentioned report,

Welcoming the agreement by the two sides to meet again with the Secretary-General in early March 1993 to complete the work on an agreed set of ideas,

1. *Reaffirms* all its previous resolutions on Cyprus, including resolutions 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975, 541 (1983) of 18 November 1983, 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984 and 774 (1992) of 26 August 1992;

2. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1992 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus[302] and commends him for his efforts;

3. *Reaffirms also* its endorsement of the set of ideas including the territorial adjustments reflected in the map contained in the appendix to the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1992[298] as the basis for reaching an overall framework agreement;

4. *Reaffirms further* its position that the present status quo is not acceptable and that an overall agreement in line with the set of ideas should be achieved without further delay;

5. *Notes* that the recent joint meetings did not achieve their intended goal, in particular because certain positions adopted by the Turkish Cypriot side were fundamentally at variance with the set of ideas;

6. *Calls upon* the Turkish Cypriot side to adopt positions that are consistent with the set of ideas on those issues identified by the Secretary-General in his report of 19 November 1992, and for all concerned to be prepared in the next round of talks to make decisions that will speedily bring about an agreement;

7. *Recognizes* that the completion of this process in March 1993 would be greatly facilitated by the implementation by each side of measures designed to promote mutual confidence;

8. *Urges* all concerned to commit themselves to the confidence-building measures set out below:

(*a*) As a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces envisaged in the set of ideas, the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus undergo a significant reduction and a reduction of defence spending must be effected in the Republic of Cyprus;

(*b*) The military authorities on each side cooperate with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of the United Nations-controlled buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other;

(*c*) With a view to the implementation of resolution 550 (1984), the area at present under the control of the Force be extended to include Varosha;

(*d*) Each side take active measures to promote people-to-people contact between the two communities by reducing restrictions to the movement of persons across the buffer zone;

(*e*) Restrictions imposed on foreign visitors crossing the buffer zone be reduced;

(*f*) Each side propose bi-communal projects, for possible financing by lending and donor Governments as well as international institutions;

(*g*) Both sides commit themselves to the holding of a Cyprus-wide census under the auspices of the United Nations;

(*h*) Both sides cooperate to enable the United Nations to undertake, in the relevant locations, feasibility studies (i) in connection with the resettlement and rehabilitation of persons who would be affected by the territorial adjustments as part of the overall agreement, and (ii) in connection with the programme of economic development that would, as part of the overall agreement, benefit those persons who would resettle in the area under Turkish Cypriot administration;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the above confidence-building measures and to keep the Council informed as appropriate;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to maintain such preparatory contacts as he considers appropriate before the resumption of the joint meetings in March 1993, and to propose for the Council's consideration revisions in the negotiating format to make it more effective;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, during the March 1993 joint meetings, to assess developments on a regular basis with the Council with a view to considering what further action may be needed by the Council;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a full report to the Security Council after the conclusion of the joint meetings that will resume in March 1993.

Adopted unanimously at the 3140th meeting.

Decision

At its 3148th meeting, on 14 December 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/24917 and Add.1)".[17]

Resolution 796 (1992)
of 14 December 1992

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 1 and 9 December 1992 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[303]

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1992,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period, ending on 15 June 1993;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1993;

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General expressed in paragraph 46 of his report to pursue his consultations with the troop-contributing Governments about a restructuring of the Force and to report on this to the Security Council as soon as possible;

4. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Adopted unanimously at the 3148th meeting.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA[304]

Decisions

In a letter dated 23 March 1992,[305] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to his predecessor's report of 19 December 1991,[306] which had communicated to the Council the resignation of Mr. Johannes J. Manz as Special Representative for Western Sahara. The Secretary-General had since held extensive consultations with the parties on the replacement. He had decided to appoint Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, as his Special Representative for Western Sahara. He also noted that he had already communicated his decision to the parties concerned.

In a letter dated 25 March 1992,[307] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 March 1992[305] concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan as your Special Representative for Western Sahara has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who welcome your decision. The members of the Council have also taken note of your report of 28 February 1992[308] on the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and reiterate the Council's support for your efforts and the efforts to be made by the Special Representative to accelerate the implementation of the settlement plan for a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. Taking into consideration the urgency of the situation, we look forward to a further report from you on the progress made in the implementation of the plan."

In a letter dated 3 June 1992,[309] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your report of 29 May 1992 on the situation concerning Western Sahara[310] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

"They welcome the fact that the two parties have agreed to engage in discussions with your Special Representative for Western Sahara, with a view to reactivating the settlement plan for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. They reaffirm their support for the efforts which you personally and your Special Representative are making in this connection.

"The members of the Council share your views on the necessity of maintaining in place the personnel of the

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara currently deployed in Western Sahara in order to monitor the cease-fire.

"In view of the increasing urgency of the situation, the members of the Council would be grateful if you would submit to them at the earliest possible date a further progress report on the implementation of the plan."

In a letter dated 31 August 1992,[311] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your report of 20 August 1992 on the situation in Western Sahara[312] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

"They agree to your proposal to maintain the existing deployment and staffing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

"The members of the Council share your views on the necessity of the parties scrupulously abiding by the cease-fire and abstaining from any provocative behaviour endangering the settlement plan. They also express their hope that both parties will extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General and the Special Representative for Western Sahara in their efforts to achieve speedy progress in the implementation of the plan. They also strongly urge the parties themselves to make extraordinary efforts to ensure the success of the plan.

"The members of the Council are looking forward to receiving a further progress report on the implementation of the above-mentioned plan before the end of September 1992."

In a letter dated 16 September 1992[313] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 2 of his report of 20 August 1992[312] on the situation concerning Western Sahara. He stated that the tour of duty of Brigadier-General Luis Block Urban, of Peru, who had been serving as Acting Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara since 24 April 1992, would come to an end on 30 September 1992. Following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Colonel André van Baelen, of Belgium, to the post of Acting Force Commander of the Mission, with effect from 1 October 1992. The Government of Belgium had informed him that it was willing to make Colonel van Baelen available for this purpose and that he would be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General upon his appointment.

In a letter dated 21 September 1992,[314] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 September 1992[313] concerning the appointment of the Acting Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

In a letter dated 2 October 1992[315] addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Secretary-General referred to the letter from the President dated 31 August 1992[311] setting forth the observations of the Security Council on his report of 20 August 1992[312] on the situation concerning Western Sahara. As mentioned in that letter, in paragraph 14 of his report the Secretary-General had stated his intention to submit a further report to the Council before the end of September 1992, focusing on the results of the talks by his Special Representative for Western Sahara and each of the parties, which were due to commence on 24 August 1992 and were to concentrate on the interpretation of the criteria for eligibility to vote annexed to his predecessor's report of 19 December 1991.[306] Those talks had begun on 25 August 1992 and had continued until 25 September 1992. The Secretary-General's Special Representative had informed him that their results were not conclusive. His Special Representative had proposed to undertake further consultations with a view to clarifying certain unresolved questions, and the Secretary-General had agreed. Pending the end of those consultations, the Secretary-General proposed to postpone the submission of his report to the Council as he felt that in six to eight weeks he would be in a better position to submit a complete report on the talks by his Special Representative and the parties and on his Special Representative's subsequent consultations with the parties and other interested entities, as well as the Secretary-General's own conclusions and recommendations. In the meantime he also proposed to maintain the existing deployment and staffing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

In a letter dated 8 October 1992,[316] the President informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter of 2 October 1992[315] on the situation concerning Western Sahara has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

"The members of the Council reiterate their full support for the efforts you and your Special Representative for Western Sahara are continuing to make to resolve the problems impeding the implementation of the settlement plan. In particular, they welcome your intention to explore with the parties the possibility of a further meeting of tribal chiefs. They emphasize the urgency of the pending questions being settled, particularly those which relate to the interpretation of the criteria for inclusion in the voters' lists, in order that the implementation of the plan may begin as soon as possible.

"The members of the Council also approve your proposal to maintain the existing deployment and staffing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

"They await with interest the further report you expect to submit in six to eight weeks."

THE SITUATION RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN[317]

Decisions

Following consultations held on 16 April 1992,[318] the President issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council strongly endorse the statement on the situation in Afghanistan issued by the Secretary-General on 10 April 1992 and share the Secretary-General's concern about the recent events there expressed in his statement of 16 April 1992. In this regard, it is imperative that all concerned display restraint and support the efforts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Pakistan toward a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis, to which there is no viable alternative. Such a solution has been proposed by the Secretary-General with the objective of bringing an end to bloodshed and violence, promoting national reconciliation, and safeguarding the unity and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. Failure to do so could only perpetuate the suffering of the Afghan people. The members of the Council urge all parties in Afghanistan to assure the safety of all, especially United Nations personnel and their complete freedom of movement and the safety of the personnel of all diplomatic missions, as well as the safe departure of those who have chosen to leave."

Following consultations held on 12 August 1992,[319] the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Council express their utmost concern over the wide-scale fighting which has broken out in Kabul and which has already resulted in heavy loss of life and property, including to foreign missions and their personnel.

"The members of the Council urge that the Government of Afghanistan take every measure to ensure the safety and security of all diplomatic and international missions, as well as their personnel in Kabul, and call upon all those involved in the hostilities to cease them and establish the necessary conditions for the safe evacuation of foreign personnel."

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA[320]

Decisions

At its 3071st meeting, on 7 May 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Liberia".

At the same meeting, following prior consultations of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[321]

"The members of the Council recalled the statement made by the President of the Council on behalf of the Council on 22 January 1991[322] concerning the situation in Liberia.

"The members of the Council noted with appreciation the final communiqué issued at Geneva on 7 April 1992 of the informal consultative meeting of the Economic Community of West African States Committee of Five on Liberia.[323]

"The members of the Council commend the Community and its various organs, in particular the Committee of Five, for their untiring efforts to bring the Liberian conflict to a speedy conclusion.

"In this connection the members of the Council believe that the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991[324] offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia.

"The members of the Council renew their call to all parties to the conflict in Liberia to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process of the Committee of Five, including refraining from actions which endanger the security of neighbouring States.

"The members of the Council commend the efforts of the Secretary-General in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the civil war in Liberia and in this regard reaffirm their support for increased assistance."

At its 3138th meeting, on 19 November 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia:

"Letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24735);[17]

"Letter dated 18 November 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24825)".[17]

Resolution 788 (1992)
of 19 November 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council on its behalf on 22 January 1991[322] and 7 May 1992[321] on the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement of 30 October 1991[324] offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia,

Taking into account the decision of 20 October 1992 of the Joint Meeting of the Standing Mediation Committee and the Committee of Five on Liberia of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Cotonou,[325] and the final communiqué of the first meeting of the Monitoring Committee of Nine on the Liberian conflict issued at Abuja on 7 November 1992,[326]

Regretting that parties to the conflict in Liberia have not respected or implemented the various accords to date, especially the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement,

Determining that the deterioration of the situation in Liberia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, particularly in West Africa as a whole,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the deterioration of the situation hinders the creation of conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the Economic Community of West African States to and the efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict,

Also welcoming the endorsement and support by the Organization of African Unity of these efforts,

Noting the request of 29 July 1992 from the Economic Community of West African States for the United Nations to dispatch an observer group to Liberia to verify and monitor the electoral process,

Taking note of the invitation of the Economic Community of West African States of 20 October 1992 in Cotonou for the Secretary-General to consider, if necessary, the dispatch of a group to observe the encampment and disarmament of the warring parties,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian assistance to Liberia,

Taking into account the request made by the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States in a letter it addressed to the President of the Security Council on 28 October 1992,[325]

Also taking into account the letter of 18 November 1992[327] from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council endorsing the request made by the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States,

Convinced that it is vital to find a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the conflict in Liberia,

1. *Commends* the Economic Community of West African States for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

2. *Reaffirms* its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement[324] offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and calls upon the Economic Community of West African States to continue its efforts to assist in the peaceful implementation of that Agreement;

3. *Condemns* the violation by any party to the conflict of the cease-fire established on 28 November 1990;

4. *Also condemns* the continuing armed attacks against the peace-keeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States in Liberia by one of the parties to the conflict;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict and all others concerned to respect strictly the provisions of international humanitarian law;

6. *Also calls upon* all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the cease-fire and the various accords of the peace process, including the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement and the final communiqué of the informal consultative group meeting of the Economic Community of West African States Committee of Five on Liberia, issued at Geneva on 7 April 1992,[323] to which they themselves have agreed;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently a Special Representative to Liberia to evaluate the situation, and to report to the Council as soon as possible with any recommendations he may wish to make;

8. *Decides*, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Liberia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia until the Council decides otherwise;

9. *Also decides* within the same framework that the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the peacekeeping forces of the Economic Community of West African States in Liberia, subject to any review that may be required in conformity with the report of the Secretary-General;

10. *Requests* all States to respect the measures established by the Economic Community of West African States to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict in Liberia;

11. *Calls on* Member States to exercise self-restraint in their relations with all parties to the Liberian conflict and to refrain from taking any action that would be inimical to the peace process;

12. *Commends* the efforts of Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict in Liberia, and in this regard reaffirms its support for increased humanitarian assistance;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3138th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 20 November 1992,[328] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 7 of resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, by which the Council had requested him to dispatch urgently a Special Representative to Liberia to evaluate the situation and to report to the Council as soon as possible with any recommendations he might wish to make. The Secretary-General informed the Council that he intended to appoint Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as Special Representative for Liberia.

In a letter dated 23 November 1992,[329] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 November 1992[328] concerning the appointment of Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers as your Special Representative for Liberia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision."

THE SITUATION RELATING TO NAGORNY-KARABAKH

Decisions

At its 3072nd meeting, on 12 May 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation relating to Nagorny-Karabakh:

"Letter dated 9 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23894);[43]

"Letter dated 11 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23896)."[43]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[330]

"The members of the Council are deeply concerned by recent reports on the deterioration of the situation relating to Nagorny-Karabakh and by violations of cease-fire agreements which have caused heavy losses of human life and widespread material damage, and by their consequences for the countries of the region.

"The members of the Council commend and support the efforts undertaken within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as other efforts aimed at assisting the parties in arriving at a peaceful settlement and at providing humanitarian assistance.

"The members of the Council welcome the urgent dispatch by the Secretary-General of a mission to the region for fact-finding and to study ways and means to speedily assist the efforts undertaken within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to help the parties to reach a peaceful settlement. This mission will also include a technical element to look into ways the international community could provide prompt humanitarian assistance.

"The members of the Council call upon all concerned to take all steps necessary to bring the violence to an end, to facilitate the work of the Secretary-General's mission and to ensure the safety of its personnel. They recall the

statements made on their behalf by the President of the Council on 29 January[331] and 14 February 1992[332] on the admission, respectively, of Armenia and Azerbaijan to the United Nations, in particular the reference to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force."

On 26 August 1992, following consultations among members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[333]

"The members of the Council are deeply concerned by recent reports on the deterioration of the situation relating to Nagorny-Karabakh with heavy losses of human life and widespread material damage.

"The members of the Council strongly appeal to all parties and others concerned for an immediate cease-fire and support the efforts of the Minsk Conference on the question of Nagorny-Karabakh within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the preparatory negotiations held in Rome. They urge all parties and others concerned to cooperate closely with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to participate positively in the negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful settlement of their disputes as early as possible. They have noted that the Secretary-General dispatched fact-finding missions to the region and was ready to send observers to the above-mentioned negotiations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The members of the Council will consider further the role of the United Nations in Nagorny-Karabakh at an appropriate time in the light of the development of the situation in the area."

At its 3127th meeting, on 27 October 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation relating to Nagorny-Karabakh: letter dated 12 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24656)".[17]

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[334]

"The Council is deeply concerned by the grave situation which continues to prevail in Nagorny-Karabakh and surrounding districts, and also by the resulting loss of human life and destruction of property, despite the cease-fire agreement concluded at Sochi on 21 September 1992.

"The Council reaffirms the terms of its statement of 26 August 1992[333] on the situation concerning Nagorny-Karabakh, and in particular its support for the efforts of the Minsk Conference on the Nagorny-Karabakh question within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It strongly urges all the parties and others concerned to implement the cease-fire forthwith and to lift all blockades. It requests that the Minsk Conference be convened immediately and that political negotiations be undertaken in accordance with the President's rules of procedure. It urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate closely with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to participate positively in the Conference in order to reach an overall settlement of their disputes as soon as possible.

"The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to send a representative to the region to evaluate the contribution which the United Nations might make in supporting the efforts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and in providing humanitarian assistance."

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 3080th meeting, on 21 May 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Cuba to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23850)".[43]

AN AGENDA FOR PEACE: PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, PEACEMAKING AND PEACE-KEEPING

Decisions

At its 3089th meeting, on 30 June 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping - report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted on 31 January 1992, at the conclusion of the meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government (S/24111)".[3]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[335]

"The Council has noted with interest and appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 17 June 1992 entitled 'An agenda for peace'[105] on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping, prepared pursuant to the statement adopted on 31 January 1992 at the conclusion of the meeting held for the first time by the Security Council at the level of heads of State and Government.[170] It is grateful to the Secretary-General for his report, which is a comprehensive reflection on the ongoing process of strengthening the Organization. In this connection, the Council welcomes the efforts made by the Secretary-General.

"In reading the report, the Council has noted a set of interesting proposals addressed to the various organs of the United Nations and to Member States and regional organizations. The Council therefore trusts that all organs and entities, in particular the General Assembly, will devote particular attention to the report and will study and evaluate the elements of the report that concern them.

"Within the scope of its competence, the Security Council will, for its part, examine in depth and with due priority the recommendations of the Secretary-General.

"The Council also takes this opportunity to reiterate its readiness to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the strengthening of the Organization in accordance with the provisions of the Charter."

At the 3128th meeting, on 29 October 1992, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[336]

"Pursuant to the President's statement of 30 June 1992,[335] the Council has begun to examine the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An agenda for peace'.[105]

"This consideration of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 June 1992 entitled 'An agenda for peace'[105] by the Council will be coordinated with the discussions carried out in the General Assembly. The Council welcomes in this regard the contact already established between the Presidents of the two organs and invites the President of the Council to continue and intensify such contacts.

"The Council intends to examine the proposals of the Secretary-General which concern it or are addressed to it. For this purpose, the members of the Council have decided to hold a meeting at least once a month on the report, such meetings being prepared for, as necessary, by a working group.

"One objective of this examination is to arrive at conclusions which would be considered during a special meeting of the Council, which will determine the date of this meeting, bearing in mind the progress of the work at the present session of the General Assembly, but it hopes to hold the meeting by next spring at the latest.

"The Council has followed with close interest the views expressed by Member States in the General Assembly during the general debate as well as during the discussion on item 10 of the agenda of the General Assembly. It has also noted the report of the special session of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.[337] It has now identified the Secretary-General's proposals which concern it or are addressed to it.

"Without prejudice to the further examination of other proposals of the Secretary-General, and taking into account the greatly increased number and complexity of peace-keeping operations authorized by the Council during recent months, the Council believes that two suggestions contained in 'An agenda for peace' should be considered at this moment:

- The Council, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 51 of the Secretary-General's report, encourages Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their willingness to provide forces or capabilities to the United Nations for peace-keeping operations and the type of units or capabilities that might be available at short notice, subject to overriding national defence requirements and the approval of the Governments providing them. It further encourages the Secretariat and those Member States which have indicated such willingness to enter into direct dialogue so as to enable the Secretary-General to know with greater precision what forces or capabilities might be made available to the United Nations for particular peace-keeping operations, and on what time-scale;

- The Council shares the view of the Secretary-General in paragraph 52 of his report concerning the need for an augmentation of the strength and capability of military staff serving in the Secretariat and of civilian staff dealing more generally with peace-keeping matters in the Secretariat. The Council suggests to the Secretary-General that he report to it, as well as to the General Assembly, on this subject as soon as possible. The Secretary-General might consider in his report the establishment in the Secretariat of an enhanced peace-keeping planning staff and an operations centre in order to deal with the growing complexity of initial planning and control of peace-keeping operations in the field. The Council further suggests to Member States that they consider making available to the Secretariat appropriately experienced military

or civilian staff, for a fixed period of time, to help with work on peace-keeping operations.

"Moreover, the Council intends to study those paragraphs which are addressed to it, including paragraph 41 concerning the special economic problems which may concern other States when sanctions are imposed on a State, paragraphs 64 and 65 concerning the role of regional organizations, and paragraph 25 concerning resort by the United Nations to fact-finding."

On 30 November 1992, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[338]

"The members of the Council continued the examination of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 June 1992 entitled 'An agenda for peace'."[105]

"The members of the Council welcome and support the proposals in paragraph 25 of the report of the Secretary-General on fact-finding. They are of the view that an increased resort to fact-finding as a tool of preventive diplomacy, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the United Nations Declaration on Fact-finding for International Security and Peacemaking,[339] particularly its guidelines, can result in the best possible understanding of the objective facts of a situation which will enable the Secretary-General to meet his responsibilities under Article 99 of the Charter and facilitate Security Council deliberations. They agree that various forms of fact-finding can be employed according to the requirements of a situation, and that a request by a State for the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to its territory should be considered without undue delay. They encourage all Member States in a position to do so to provide the Secretary-General with the detailed information needed on issues of concern, so as to facilitate effective preventive diplomacy.

"The members of the Council, being aware of the increased responsibilities of the United Nations in the area of preventive diplomacy, invite the Secretary-General to consider the appropriate measures necessary to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat for information-gathering and in-depth analysis. They also invite Member States and the Secretary-General to consider the secondment of experts to help in this regard. They urge the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure the availability at short notice of eminent persons who might share, with senior officials of the Secretariat, the burden of fact-finding missions. They note the positive role of regional organizations and arrangements in fact-finding within their areas of competence and welcome its intensification and close coordination with fact-finding efforts by the United Nations.

"Bearing in mind the above-mentioned Declaration and the Secretary-General's recommendations in his report, the members of the Council for their part will facilitate and encourage every appropriate use of fact-finding missions on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter.

"In this context, the members of the Council note and endorse the Secretary-General's view that in some cases a fact-finding mission can help defuse a dispute or situation, indicating to those concerned that the United Nations and in particular the Security Council is actively seized of the matter as a present or potential threat to international peace and security. Such action in the early stages of a potential dispute can be particularly effective. They welcome the Secretary-General's readiness to make full use of his powers under Article 99 of the Charter to draw the attention of the Security Council to any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace and security. They note with satisfaction the recent greater use of fact-finding missions, as exemplified by the missions to Moldova, Nagorny-Karabakh, Georgia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

"The members of the Council intend to continue their work on the Secretary-General's report as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992."[336]

At the 3145th meeting, on 30 December 1992, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[340]

"In pursuance of the President's statement of 29 October 1992[336] in connection with the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An agenda for peace',[105] according to which 'the Council intends to study those paragraphs which are addressed to it, including paragraph 41 concerning the special economic problems which may concern other States when sanctions are imposed on a State', the Security Council examined the question of special economic problems of States as a result of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council shares the observation made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 41 of his report that when such sanctions are imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter, it is important that States confronted with special economic problems have the right to consult the Council regarding such problems, as provided in Article 50 of the Charter. The Council agrees that appropriate consideration should be given to their situation.

"The Council notes the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Council devise a set of measures, involving the financial institutions and other components of the United Nations system, that can be put in place to insulate States from such difficulties.

"The Council, while noting that this matter is being considered in other forums of the United Nations, expresses its determination to consider this matter further and invites the Secretary-General to consult the heads of

the international financial institutions, other components of the United Nations system and Member States, and to report to the Security Council as early as possible.

"The Council intends to continue its work on the Secretary-General's report as indicated in the President's statement of 29 October 1992."

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA[341]

Decisions

At its 3095th meeting, on 15 July 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The question of South Africa: letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24232)".[63]

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Zimbabwe,[342] to extend an invitation to Mr. Salim A. Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Zimbabwe contained in two letters[343] to extend invitations to Mr. Clarence Makwetu and Mr. Nelson Mandela under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council decided, at the request of the representative of South Africa,[344] to extend invitations to Mr. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, Mr. Lucas M. Mangope, Mr. Oupa J. Gqozo, Mr. J. N. Reddy, Mr. E. Joosab, Mr. Kenneth M. Andrew and Mr. E.E. Ngobeni under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3096th meeting, on 16 July 1992, the Council invited the representatives of Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of India,[345] to extend invitations to Mr. Bantu Holomisa, Mr. Essop Pahad, Mr. Philip Mahlangu and Mr. Manguezi Zitha under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 765 (1992)
of 16 July 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980, 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984 and 556 (1984) of 23 October 1984,

Gravely concerned by the escalating violence in South Africa, which is causing a heavy loss of human life and by its consequences for the peaceful negotiations aimed at creating a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation would seriously jeopardize peace and security in the region,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Des-tructive Consequences in Southern Africa[346] adopted by consensus by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which called for negotiations in South Africa to take place in a climate free of violence,

Emphasizing the responsibility of the South African authorities to take all necessary measures to stop the violence immediately and protect the life and property of all South Africans,

Emphasizing also the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Concerned at the break in the negotiating process and determined to help the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for a non-racial, democratic society,

1. *Condemns* the escalating violence in South Africa and in particular the massacre at Boipatong township on 17 June 1992, as well as subsequent incidents of violence, including the shooting of unarmed protesters;

2. *Strongly urges* the South African authorities to take immediate measures to bring an effective end to the ongoing violence and to bring those responsible to justice;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties to cooperate in combating violence and to ensure the effective implementation of the National Peace Accord;[347]

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a Special Representative for South Africa in order to recommend, after, *inter alia*, discussion with the parties, measures which would assist in bringing an effective end to the violence and in creating conditions for negotiations leading towards a peaceful transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa, and to submit a report to the Security Council as early as possible;

5. *Urges* all parties to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in carrying out his mandate, and to remove the obstacles to the resumption of negotiations;

6. *Underlines*, in this regard, the importance of all parties cooperating in the resumption of the negotiating process as speedily as possible;

7. *Urges* the international community to maintain the existing measures imposed by the Council for the purpose of bringing an early end to apartheid in South Africa;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa is established.

Adopted unanimously at the 3096th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 17 July 1992,[348] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 4 of resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 by which the Council had invited him to appoint, as matter of urgency, a Special Representative for South Africa in order to recommend after, *inter alia*, discussion with the parties, measures which would assist in bringing an effective end to the violence and in creating conditions for negotiations leading towards a peaceful transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa, and to submit a report to the Security Council as early as possible. The Secretary-General informed the Council that having completed the necessary consultations, he intended to appoint Mr. Cyrus Vance as Special Representative for South Africa.

In a letter dated 20 July 1992,[349] the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 July 1992[348] concerning the appointment of Mr. Cyrus Vance as your Special Representative for South Africa has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome your decision."

At its 3107th meeting, on 17 August 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question of South Africa: report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/24389)".[63]

Resolution 772 (1992)
of 17 August 1992

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1992 on the question of South Africa,[350]

Determined to help the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for a non-racial, democratic society,

Cognizant of the expectations of the people of South Africa that the United Nations will assist with regard to the removal of all obstacles to the resumption of the process of negotiations,

Bearing in mind the areas of concern relevant to the question of violence in South Africa, including the issues of the hostels, dangerous weapons, the role of the security forces and other armed formations, the investigation and prosecution of criminal conduct, mass demonstrations and the conduct of political parties,

Also bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce the indigenous mechanisms set up under the National Peace Accord,[347] so as to enhance their capacity in the building of peace, both in the present and in the future,

Determined to assist the people of South Africa to end violence, the continuation of which would seriously jeopardize peace and security in the region,

Underlining, in this regard, the importance of all parties cooperating in the resumption of the negotiating process as speedily as possible,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1992 on the question of South Africa;[350]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all relevant parties in South Africa for the cooperation they extended to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Africa;

3. *Calls upon* the South African Government and all parties in South Africa to implement urgently the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy, as a matter of urgency, United Nations observers in South Africa, in such a manner and in such numbers as he determines necessary to address effectively the areas of concern noted in his report, in coordination with the structures set up under the National Peace Accord;[347]

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to assist in the strengthening of the structures set up under the National Peace Accord in consultation with the relevant parties;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council quarterly, or more frequently if necessary, on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Calls on* the Government of South Africa, parties and organizations, and the structures set up under the National Peace Accord, to extend their full cooperation to the United Nations observers to enable them to carry out their tasks effectively;

8. *Invites* international organizations such as the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community to consider deploying their own observers in South Africa in coordination with the United Nations and the structures set up under the National Peace Accord;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa is established.

Adopted unanimously at the 3107th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 772 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[351]

> "It is the understanding of the members of the Council that the Secretary-General will consult the Council on the number of observers he has the intention to deploy from time to time."

On 10 September 1992, following consultations held on the same day, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the Council:[352]

"The members of the Security Council deplore the killing of 28 demonstrators and the wounding of nearly 200 others by security elements in South Africa on 7 September 1992. They reiterate their grave concern at the continued escalation of the violence in South Africa. They emphasize once again the responsibility of the South African authorities for the maintenance of law and order and call on them to take all measures to end the violence and to protect the right of all South Africans to engage in peaceful political activity without fear of intimidation or violence. They urge all parties in South Africa to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise maximum restraint in order to help break the spiralling cycle of violence.

"The members of the Council emphasize the need to put an end to the violence and create conditions for negotiations leading to the establishment of a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa. They note in this regard that the Council, in its resolution 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992, authorized the Secretary-General to deploy United Nations observers in South Africa, in coordination with the structures set up under the National Peace Accord,[347] to provide a framework and basis for putting an end to violence in the country. They welcome the Secretary-General's decision to deploy an advance party of 13 United Nations observers in South Africa on 11 September 1992 as part of the complement of 50 observers to be deployed within one month.

"The members of the Council call upon the Government of South Africa, parties and organizations, and the structures set up under the National Peace Accord, to extend their full cooperation to the United Nations observers to enable them to carry out their tasks effectively. They reiterate their call to other relevant regional and intergovernmental organizations to consider deploying their own observers in South Africa in coordination with the United Nations and the structures set up under the National Peace Accord in order to facilitate the peace process."

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING HAITI

Decisions

In a letter dated 15 July 1992,[353] addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General brought to his notice an exchange of correspondence regarding the situation in Haiti. On 18 June 1992, he had received from President Aristide a letter dated 3 June 1992,[354] which he brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, since this organization had, at the request of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of its member States, taken a leading role in efforts to restore democracy to Haiti. The Secretary-General noted that his mandate under General Assembly resolution 46/7 of 11 October 1991 was more limited and had as its general purpose to support the action of the Organization of American States. The Secretary-General of the Organization of American States had responded on July 1992 to the Secretary-General's letter.[355] The Secretary-General also informed the Council that he had decided to accept the offer of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to include participation from the United Nations in his proposed mission to Haiti.

In a letter dated 29 July 1992,[356] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 15 July 1992[353] regarding the situation in Haiti.

"I have brought the letter to the attention of the members of the Council, who took note of it at the informal consultations held on 20 July 1992."

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

Decisions

On 10 September 1992, following consultations held on the same day with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the Council:[357]

"The members of the Council, having heard the information provided by the Secretary-General and having considered the Final document of the Moscow meeting between the President of the Russian Federation and the Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Georgia, held on 3 September 1992, express their satisfaction with the efforts of the participants of the meeting aimed at achieving an immediate cease-fire, overcoming the crisis situation and creating conditions for a comprehensive political settlement in Abkhazia, which had become an area of armed conflict.

"The members of the Council, stressing the urgent necessity for a political settlement of the conflict by peaceful means, through negotiations, reaffirm the inadmissibility of any encroachment upon the principle of territorial integrity and upon Georgia's internationally recognized borders, and the necessity of respecting the rights of all people of all ethnic groups in the region. They welcome the resumption of the normal functioning of the legitimate authorities in Abkhazia.

"In this connection the members of the Council welcome the principles of the settlement contained in the above-mentioned final document and commend the concrete measures aimed at a settlement in Abkhazia envisaged in it. They call upon all the parties to the conflict and all others concerned to observe strictly the agreements achieved in Moscow.

"The members of the Council take note of the intention of the Secretary-General to send a goodwill mission and request him to inform periodically the Security Council of the developments there."

At its 3121st meeting, on 8 October 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia: letter dated 6 October 1992 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24619)".[17]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement:[358]

"The Council has noted with concern the summary by the Secretary-General of 7 October 1992 of the report of the goodwill mission to Georgia regarding the situation in Georgia.[359] It thanks the Secretary-General for the useful information contained in that document. It expresses its grave preoccupation regarding the recent deterioration of the situation in Georgia. It calls on all the parties to cease the fighting forthwith and to observe the terms of the agreement concluded on 3 September 1992 in Moscow, which affirms that the territorial integrity of Georgia shall be ensured, which provides for the establishment of a cease-fire and the commitment by the parties not to resort to the use of force, and which constitutes the basis for an overall political solution.

"The Council supports the decision of the Secretary-General to send, in response to the request of the Government of Georgia, another mission to Georgia, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, who will be accompanied by members of the Secretariat, some of whom will remain on the spot. It endorses the mandate proposed by the Secretary-General in his letter of 7 October 1992.[360] It looks forward to the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General upon the return of his mission from Georgia and is prepared to consider the recommendations which he plans to submit to it concerning the contribution which the United Nations could make to the implementation of the agreement of 3 September 1992.

"The Council notes that the current Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe intends to dispatch a mission to Georgia in the near future and underlines the need to ensure coordination between the efforts of the United Nations and those of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at restoring peace."

Decision

At its 3123rd meeting, on 13 October 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/24642)".[17]

Resolution 782 (1992)
of 13 October 1992

The Security Council,

Welcoming the signature at Rome, on 4 October 1992, of a General Peace Agreement for Mozambique between the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana,[361]

Considering that the signature of the Agreement constitutes an important contribution to the restoration of peace and security in the region,

Taking note of the Joint Declaration signed at Rome on 7 August 1992[362] by the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana, in which the parties accept the role of the United Nations in monitoring and guaranteeing the implementation of the Agreement,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 October 1992 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[363] and of the request of the President of Mozambique,[364]

1. *Approves* the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim Special Representative for Mozambique, and the dispatch to Mozambique of a team of up to twenty-five military observers as recommended in paragraph 16 of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 October 1992 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;[363]

2. *Looks forward* to the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations Operation in Mozambique, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost of this operation;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3123rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3125th meeting, on 27 October 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: letter dated 23 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council".

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[365]

"The Council has taken note of the letter of 23 October 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Mozambique. It expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General and to his interim Special Representative for Mozambique for their efforts to ensure that the United Nations contributes to the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[361] in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

"The Council remains deeply concerned by the reports of major violations of the cease-fire in several regions of Mozambique. It calls upon the parties to halt such violations immediately and scrupulously to respect the cease-fire and all the commitments entered into under the Agreement. It also urges the parties to cooperate fully with the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and in particular to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations staff in Mozambique.

"The Council wishes to reiterate its firm commitment to work towards a lasting peace in Mozambique. In this regard, it urges the parties to respect fully the cease-fire, which is a necessary condition for the speedy establishment of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and its successful deployment."

At its 3149th meeting, on 16 December 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Mozambique: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/24892 and Add.1)".[17]

Resolution 797 (1992)
of 16 December 1992

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Recalling also the statement of the President of the Security Council of 27 October 1992,[365]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 December 1992 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique,[366]

Stressing the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique[361] and to the fulfilment by the parties in good faith of the obligations contained therein,

Noting the efforts made so far by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to maintain the cease-fire, and expressing concern over the delays in initiating some of the major tasks arising from the Agreement,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim Special Representative for Mozambique who will be in overall charge of United Nations activities in support of the Agreement, as well as the dispatch to Mozambique of a team of twenty-five military observers, as approved by resolution 782 (1992),

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 3 December 1992 on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[366] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique as proposed by the Secretary-General and in line with the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique,[281] and requests the Secretary-General in planning and executing the deployment of the Operation to seek economies through, *inter alia*, phased deployment and to report regularly to the Council on what is achieved in this regard;

3. *Also decides* that the Operation is established for a period until 31 October 1993 in order to accomplish the objectives described in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to cooperate fully with the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mozambique and with the Operation and to respect scrupulously the cease-fire and all the commitments entered into under the Agreement, and stresses that the full respect of these commitments constitutes a necessary condition for the fulfilment by the Operation of its mandate;

5. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned in Mozambique take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations and all other personnel deployed pursuant to the present and prior resolutions;

6. *Endorses* the approach in paragraphs 30 and 51 of the report of the Secretary-General as regards the timetable for the electoral process, and invites the Secretary-General to consult closely with all the parties on the precise timing of and preparations for the presidential and legislative elections, as well as on a precise timetable for the implementation of the other major aspects of the Agreement, and to report back to the Council on this as soon as possible, and in any event not later than 31 March 1993;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana to finalize as soon as possible, in close coordination with the interim Special Representative of the Secretary-General, organizational and logistical preparations for the demobilization process;

8. *Encourages* Member States to respond positively to requests made to them by the Secretary-General to contribute personnel and equipment to the Operation;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to contribute voluntarily to United Nations activities in support of the Agreement, and requests United Nations programmes and specialized agencies to provide appropriate assistance and support for the implementation of the major tasks arising from the Agreement;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments and to submit a further report to the Council by 31 March 1993;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3149th meeting

THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

Decisions

At its 3131st meeting, on 30 October 1992, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan:

"Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24739);[17]

"Letter dated 19 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/24692);[17]

"Letter dated 21 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/24699)".[17]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf the Council:[367]

"The Council has considered the communications received from the Government of Tajikistan.

"The Council expresses its very grave concern about the continuing deterioration in the situation in Tajikistan, which is causing considerable loss of human life and serious material damage. It notes with concern the conse-

quences for peace and security in the region that this crisis might entail.

"The Council calls on all parties to the conflict to end the fighting. It urges the Government of Tajikistan, local authorities, party leaders and other groups concerned to enter into a political dialogue with a view to reaching an overall settlement of the conflict by peaceful means. It calls on parties in neighbouring countries to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding a settlement.

"The Council welcomes the efforts made by the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, on the initiative of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, and those undertaken by other States to help Tajikistan to resolve the crisis. It invites the Government of Tajikistan and all other parties to the conflict to cooperate actively with all these efforts.

"The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to send a goodwill mission, including a humanitarian assistance mission, to Tajikistan and Central Asia, in response to the requests of the Governments of the region, within the next few days as a contribution by the United Nations to resolving the conflict."

"The Council calls on all parties to the conflict and the neighbouring countries to facilitate the work of the Secretary-General's mission and to ensure the safety of its personnel."

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS[368]

A. Application of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Decisions

At its 3032nd meeting, on 16 January 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan[369] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3034th meeting, on 23 January 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[370] concerning the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 732 (1992)
of 23 January 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to the United Nations,[369]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kazakhstan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3034th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 732 (1992), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:[371]

"It is a great honour for me to express, on behalf of the members of the Council, our congratulations to the Republic of Kazakhstan on the decision which the Council has just taken to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Kazakhstan to membership in the United Nations.

"This is indeed an historic occasion. The admission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, and its fulfilment of all relevant obligations, will help to consolidate the positive developments that the world has witnessed in the last few months. The significance of Kazakhstan's admission to this Organization is clear to all. I have no doubt that it will have an important contribution to make in every area of United Nations work.

"The members of the Council are confident that Kazakhstan, as a peace-loving State that is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations, will contribute actively and constructively in upholding the Purposes and Principles of the Charter.

"We look forward to welcoming Kazakhstan among us at the United Nations."

B. Application of the Republic of Armenia

Decisions

At its 3035th meeting, on 23 January 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Armenia[372] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3041st meeting, on 29 January 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[373] concerning the application of the Republic of Armenia for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 735 (1992)
of 29 January 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Armenia for admission to the United Nations,[372]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Armenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3041st meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 735 (1992), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:[331]

"It is a privilege for me, on behalf of the members of the Council, to congratulate the Republic of Armenia on the decision which the Council has just taken. By resolution 735 (1992) the Council has recommended to the General Assembly the admission of Armenia to membership in the United Nations.

"This is a significant moment for our Organization, and for Armenia. Armenia's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, is noted with great satisfaction by the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council are confident that Armenia will contribute fully and effectively in all areas of the Organization's activities. We look forward to welcoming its representatives and to working closely with them."

C. Application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan

Decisions

At its 3036th meeting, also on 23 January 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan[374] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3042nd meeting, on 29 January 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[375] concerning the application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 736 (1992)
of 29 January 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to the United Nations,[374]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kyrgyzstan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3042nd meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 736 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[376]

"The Council has just recommended that the Republic of Kyrgyzstan be admitted to membership in our Organization. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate Kyrgyzstan on this happy and historic occasion. We look forward to this further strengthening of the principle of universality.

"Kyrgyzstan has much to contribute to the work of the United Nations. Its commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations is noted with great satisfaction.

"All the members of the Council look forward to the day, in the near future, when Kyrgyzstan will join us as a member of our Organization. We look forward to meeting the representatives of Kyrgyzstan here at United Nations Headquarters, and to working closely with them."

D. Application of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Decisions

At its 3037th meeting, on 23 January 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Uzbekistan[377] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3043rd meeting, on 29 January 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[378] concerning the application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 737 (1992)
of 29 January 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to the United Nations,[377]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Uzbekistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3043rd meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 737 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[379]

"The Council has just adopted resolution 737 (1992) recommending the admission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations. This recommendation will shortly be before the General Assembly, for the final stage of the process of admission. On behalf of the members of the Council, it is my privilege to congratulate Uzbekistan on this happy and historic event.

"Uzbekistan has solemnly undertaken to fulfil all the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations, and this is most welcome. The members of the Council are confident that Uzbekistan will have much to contribute to the many tasks of this Organization. We look forward to welcoming the representatives of Uzbekistan as colleagues and working with them in all the various forums of the United Nations."

E. Application of the Republic of Tajikistan

Decisions

At its 3038th meeting, on 23 January 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Tajikistan[380] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3044th meeting, on 29 January 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[381] concerning the application of the Republic of Tajikistan for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 738 (1992)
of 29 January 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Tajikistan for admission to the United Nations,[380]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Tajikistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3044th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 738 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[382]

"I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Tajikistan on the occasion of the Council's recommendation that Tajikistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"All the members of the Council are confident that Tajikistan will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization. In today's changing world, the principle of universality is ever more important. We note with great satisfaction Tajikistan's commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

"In conclusion, I should like to address to the Republic of Tajikistan the warmest greetings of the members of the Council."

F. Application of the Republic of Moldova

Decisions

At its 3045th meeting, on 29 January 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Moldova[383] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3047th meeting, on 5 February 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[384] concerning the application of the Republic of Moldova for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 739 (1992)
of 5 February 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Moldova for admission to the United Nations,[383]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Moldova be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3047th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 739 (1992), the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:[385]

"The Security Council has just recommended that the Republic of Moldova be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the Republic of Moldova on this happy and historic occasion. We look forward to this further strengthening of the principle of universality.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction Moldova's commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations. All the members of the Council look forward to the day, in the near future, when Moldova will join us as a member of the United Nations. We look forward to meeting the representatives of Moldova, and to working closely with them."

G. Application of Turkmenistan

Decisions

At its 3048th meeting, on 5 February 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of Turkmenistan[386] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3050th meeting, on 7 February 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[387] concerning the application of Turkmenistan for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 741 (1992)
of 7 February 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Turkmenistan for admission to the United Nations,[386]

Recommends to the General Assembly that Turkmenistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3050th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 741 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[388]

"I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to Turkmenistan on the occasion of the Council's recommendation that Turkmenistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"All the members of the Council are confident that Turkmenistan will make a significant contribution to the work of our organization. We note with great satisfaction Turkmenistan's commitment to uphold and fulfil the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"I would also like to extend to Turkmenistan the warmest greetings of members of the Council."

H. Application of the Azerbaijani Republic

Decisions

At its 3051st meeting, on 11 February 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Azerbaijani Republic[389] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3052nd meeting, on 14 February 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[390] concerning the application of the Azerbaijani Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 742 (1992)
of 14 February 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Azerbaijani Republic for admission to the United Nations,[389]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Azerbaijani Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3052nd meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 742 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[332]

"The Security Council has just recommended that the Azerbaijani Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the Azerbaijani Republic on this happy and historic occasion. We look forward to this further strengthening of the principle of universality.

"Azerbaijan's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, is noted with great satisfaction by members of the Council. All the members of the Council look forward to the day, in the near future, when Azerbaijan will join us as a member of the United Nations. We look forward to meeting the representatives of Azerbaijan, and to working closely with them."

I. Application of the Republic of San Marino

Decisions

At its 3054th meeting, on 21 February 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of San Marino[391] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3056th meeting, on 25 February 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[392] concerning the application of the Republic of San Marino for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 744 (1992)
of 25 February 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of San Marino for admission to the United Nations,[391]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of San Marino be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3056th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 744 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[393]

"The Council has just recommended that the Republic of San Marino be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate San Marino on this happy and historic occasion. We look forward to this further strengthening of the principle of universality.

"San Marino's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations is noted with great satisfaction by members of the Council. All the members of the Council look forward to the day, in the near future, when San Marino will join us as a member of the United Nations. We look forward to meeting the representatives of San Marino, and to working closely with them."

J. Application of the Republic of Croatia

Decisions

At its 3073rd meeting, on 14 May 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Croatia[394] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3076th meeting, on 18 May 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[395] concerning the application of the Republic of Croatia for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 753 (1992)
of 18 May 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Croatia for admission to the United Nations,[394]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Croatia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3076th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 753 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[396]

"It is a privilege for me, on behalf of the members of the Council to congratulate the Republic of Croatia on the decision which the Council has just taken, namely to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of Croatia to membership in the United Nations.

"Croatia's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter is noted with great satisfaction by the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council are confident that Croatia will contribute fully and effectively in all areas of the Organization's activities."

K. Application of the Republic of Slovenia

Decisions

At its 3074th meeting, on 14 May 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Slovenia[397] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3077th meeting, on 18 May 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[398] concerning the application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 754 (1992)
of 18 May 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to the United Nations,[397]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3077th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 754 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[399]

"I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Slovenia on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"We note with great satisfaction Slovenia's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

"All the members of the Council are confident that Slovenia will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization."

L. Application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Decisions

At its 3078th meeting, on 20 May 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina[400] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3079th meeting, also on 20 May 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[401] concerning the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 755 (1992)
of 20 May 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to the United Nations,[400]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3079th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 755 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[402]

"I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"We note with great satisfaction Bosnia and Herzegovina's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

"All the members of the Council are confident that Bosnia and Herzegovina will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization."

M. Application of the Republic of Georgia

Decisions

At its 3090th meeting, on 2 July 1992, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Republic of Georgia[403] for membership in the United Nations to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3091st meeting, on 6 July 1992, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members[404] concerning the application of the Republic of Georgia for admission to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 763 (1992)
of 6 July 1992

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Georgia for admission to the United Nations,[403]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Georgia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 3091st meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 763 (1992), the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[405]

"The Council has just recommended that the Republic of Georgia be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate Georgia on this happy and historic occasion. We look forward to this further strengthening of the principle of universality.

"Georgia's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, is noted with great satisfaction by the members of the Council. All the members of the Council look forward to the day, in the near future, when Georgia will join us as a Member of the United Nations."

NOTES

[1] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1989, 1990 and 1991.

[2] S/23360.

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992.*

[4] Ibid., document S/23402, annex.

[5] Ibid., documents S/24302 and Add.1.

[6] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990,* document S/21931, annex I.

[7] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992,* document S/23421.

[8] S/23433.

[9] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992,* document S/23501, annex.

[10] S/23434.

[11] S/23521.

[12] S/23522.

[13] S/23987.

[14] S/23988.

[15] S/24058.

[16] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992,* documents S/23999 and Add.1.

[17] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992.*

[18] Ibid., document S/24688.

[19] Ibid., document S/24731.

[20] Ibid., documents S/24833 and Add.1.

[21] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1976, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

[22] Document S/23373, incorporated in the record of the 3026th meeting.

[23] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[24] Document S/23781, incorporated in the record of the 3065th meeting.

[25] S/23783.

[26] Document S/24979, incorporated in the record of the 3151th meeting.

[27] S/23389.

[28] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, documents S/23363 and Add.l.

[29] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1991.

[30] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23363, annex III.

[31] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23239, annex.

[32] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23513.

[33] Ibid., document S/23592, annex I.

[34] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23280, annex III.

[35] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, documents S/23592 and Add.1.

[36] Ibid., document S/23240.

[37] S/23646.

[38] S/23647.

[39] S/23648.

[40] S/23649.

[41] S/23697.

[42] S/23698.

[43] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*.

[44] Ibid., document S/23777.

[45] S/23802.

[46] S/23842.

[47] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23836.

[48] Ibid., annex II.

[49] S/23860.

[50] S/23861.

[51] See also page 17 below for the decision contained in the note by the President issued on 9 July 1992 (S/24257) and pages 13 and 34 for resolutions 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992.

[52] S/23878.

[53] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23900.

[54] See also page 12 above and page 17 below for the decisions contained in the notes by the President issued on 5 May 1992 (S/23878) and 9 July 1992 (S/24257) and page 34 below for resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992.

[55] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24000.

[56] Ibid., document S/24188.

[57] See also page 12 above for the decision contained in the note by the President issued on 5 May 1992 (S/23878) and pages 13 and 34 for resolutions 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992.

[58] S/24257.

[59] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, documents S/24075 and Add.1.

[60] Ibid., document S/24075, annex.

[61] S/24233.

[62] S/24234.

[63] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*.

[64] Ibid., documents S/24263 and Add.1.

[65] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[66] S/24307.

[67] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24305, annex.

[68] S/24346.

[69] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24333.

[70] S/24378.

[71] S/24379.

[72] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, documents S/24353 and Add.1.

[73] Ibid., document S/24390, annex.

[74] Ibid., document S/24401.

[75] S/24510.

[76] S/24539.

[77] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24476, annex.

[78] Ibid., document S/24634, annex.

[79] Ibid., document S/24616, annex.

[80] S/24744.

[81] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, documents S/24767 and Add.1.

[82] Ibid., document S/24783.

[83] Document S/24804, incorporated in the record of the 3134th meeting.

[84] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24785.

[85] Ibid., document S/24786.

[86] Ibid., document S/24704, annex.

[87] Ibid., document S/24702, annex.

[88] Ibid., document S/24748, annex.

[89] Ibid., document S/24795, annex VII.

[90] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24516, annex.

[91] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24766, annex.

[92] See 3134th meeting.

[93] S/24884.

[94] S/24932.

[95] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24960.

[96] S/24549.

[97] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24540.

[98] S/24550.

[99] S/24624.

[100] S/24625.

[101] See also pages 17 and 18 above for the decisions contained in the notes issued by the President on 5 May 1992 (S/23878) and 9 July 1992 (S/24257) and page 34 above for resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992.

[102] S/24924.

[103] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24600.

[104] S/24851.

[105] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/24111.

[106] S/24852.

[107] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24923.

[108] Resolutions or decisions on this question were adopted by the Council in 1990 and 1991.

[109] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23218.

[110] Ibid., document S/23177, annex.

[111] Ibid., documents S/23331 and Add.1.

[112] S/23414.

[113] S/23415.

[114] S/23428.

[115] S/23429.

[116] S/23458.

[117] S/23459.

[118] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, documents S/23613 and Add.1.

[119] S/23695.

[120] S/23207.

[121] S/23696.

[122] S/23773.

[123] S/23774.

[124] S/23775.

[125] S/23928.

[126] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23870 and Corr.1 and 2

[127] S/24091.

[128] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24090.

[129] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24286.

[130] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24183, annex I.

[131] S/24397.

[132] S/24398.

[133] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24578.

[134] S/24706.

[135] S/24707.

[136] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24800.

[137] S/23003.

[138] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

[139] S/23439.

[140] S/23440.

[141] S/23484.

[142] S/23485.

[143] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23452.

[144] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*, document S/22129/Add.1.

[145] Ibid., document S/22129.

[146] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23435.

[147] Ibid., *Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

[148] S/23495.

[149] S/23610.

[150] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23955.

[151] S/24030.

[152] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24341.

[153] Ibid., document S/24293.

[154] S/24362.

[155] S/24950.

[156] S/24951.

[157] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24821.

[158] S/24846.

[159] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991.*

[160] Document S/23442, incorporated in the record of the 3033th meeting.

[161] Document S/23447, incorporated in the record of the 3033th meeting.

[162] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/23309.

[163] Ibid., document S/23308.

[164] Ibid., document S/23317.

[165] Ibid., document S/23306.

[166] Ibid., document S/23307.

[167] Document S/23764, incorporated in the record of the 3063th meeting.

[168] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23574.

[169] Ibid., document S/23672.

[170] S/23500.

[171] S/24424.

[172] S/24925.

[173] S/23772.

[174] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23445.

[175] Ibid., document S/23469, annex.

[176] Ibid., document S/23448, annex.

[177] S/23524.

[178] Ibid., annex.

[179] S/23525.

[180] Document S/23723, incorporated in the record of the 3060th meeting.

[181] Document S/23724, incorporated in the record of the 3060th meeting.

[182] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23693 and Corr.1.

[183] Ibid., annexes III and IV.

[184] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, documents S/23829 and Add.1 and 2.

[185] Ibid., document S/23829, annexes I-IV.

[186] S/23851.

[187] S/23852.

[188] S/24177.

[189] S/24178.

[190] S/24179.

[191] S/24180.

[192] S/24181.

[193] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24343.

[194] General Assembly resolution 22 A (I) of 13 February 1946.

[195] S/24451.

[196] S/24452.

[197] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, documents S/24480 and Add.1.

[198] S/24531.

[199] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24480.

[200] Ibid., document S/24480/Add.1.

[201] S/24532.

[202] S/24533.

[203] S/24534.

[204] S/24674.

[205] S/24714.

[206] S/24715.

[207] S/24849.

[208] S/24850.

[209] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary meetings*, 18th meeting (A/47/PV.18).

[210] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24859.

[211] Ibid., document S/24868.

[212] The meeting was chaired by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the President of the Security Council for January. Statements were made by Mr. Franz Vranitzky, Federal Chancellor of Austria, Mr. Wilfried Martens, Prime Minister of Belgium, Mr. Carlos Alberto Wahnon de Carvalho Veiga, Prime Minister of Cape Verde, Mr. Li Peng, Premier of the State Council of China, Dr. Rodrigo Borja-Cevallos, Constitutional President of Ecuador, Mr. François Mitterrand, President of France, Mr. Géza Jeszenszky, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Personal Emissary of the Prime Minister of Hungary, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, Prime Minister of Japan, His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation, the Rt. Hon. John Major, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. George Bush, President of the United States of America, Mr. Carlos Andrés Pérez, President of Venezuela and Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Personal Emissary of the President of Zimbabwe, as well as by the Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

[213] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[214] General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991.

[215] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1990 and 1991.

[216] S/23517.

[217] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23514.

[218] S/23609.

[219] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23606, annex.

[220] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/22871/Rev.1.

[221] Ibid., document S/22872/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

[222] S/23663.

[223] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23643, annex, enclosure.

[224] S/23732.

[225] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23006 and Corr.2.

[226] S/23761.

[227] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23766.

[228] S/23789.

[229] S/23803.

[230] S/24010.

[231] S/24097.

[232] S/24098.

[233] S/24113.

[234] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22558.

[235] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24044, annex.

[236] S/24240.

[237] S/24309.

[238] S/24352.

[239] S/22592 and S/22593.

[240] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 485, n° 7063.

[241] S/24584.

[242] S/24649.

[243] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24615.

[244] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993*, document S/25085, annex III.

[245] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, documents S/22454 and Add.1 to 3.

[246] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, documents S/23106 and Add.1.

[247] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991.*

[248] S/23699.

[249] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22456.

[250] Ibid., document S/22480.

[251] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23472.

[252] Ibid., document S/23687.

[253] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, documents S/22687 and S/22689.

[254] Resolution 1992/71 of the Commission of Human Rights, dated 5 March 1992.

[255] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23685/Add.1, annex.

[256] Ibid., document S/23687, annex III.

[257] S/23709.

[258] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24393.

[259] Ibid., document S/24394.

[260] Ibid., document S/24395.

[261] Ibid., document S/24396.

[262] S/24511.

[263] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24509.

[264] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24828.

[265] S/24836.

[266] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24726, annex.

[267] Ibid., document S/24661.

[268] Ibid., document S/24722, annex, enclosure.

[269] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24386, annex.

[270] See 3105th meeting.

[271] S/24839.

[272] S/24843.

[273] S/23556.

[274] S/23557.

[275] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23191.

[276] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, documents S/23671 and Add.1.

[277] S/23895.

[278] S/23986.

[279] S/24249.

[280] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24145 and Corr.1.

[281] S/24573.

[282] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24556.

[283] S/24623.

[284] S/24639.

[285] S/24683.

[286] S/24720.

[287] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24736.

[288] Ibid., documents S/24858 and Add.1.

[289] S/25002.

[290] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24996.

[291] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

[292] S/23752.

[293] S/23753.

[294] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23780.

[295] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23121.

[296] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, documents S/24050 and Add.1.

[297] S/24271.

[298] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24472.

[299] S/24594.

[300] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24581.

[301] See *Resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, 1991*, P.__.

[302] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24830.

[303] Ibid., documents S/24917 and Add.1.

[304] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1974, 1988, 1990 and 1991.

[305] S/23754.

[306] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23299.

[307] S/23755.

[308] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23662.

[309] S/24059.

[310] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24040.

[311] S/24504.

[312] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24464.

[313] S/24579.

[314] S/24580.

[315] S/24644.

[316] S/24645.

[317] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1988, 1989 and 1990.

[318] S/23818.

[319] S/24425.

[320] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1990.

[321] S/23886.

[322] *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1991*, P.__.

[323] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23863, annex.

[324] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24815, annex.

[325] Ibid., document S/24735.

[326] Ibid., document S/24812, annex.

[327] Ibid., document S/24825.

[328] S/24834.

[329] S/24835.

[330] S/23904.

[331] S/23496.

[332] S/23597.

[333] S/24493.

[334] S/24721.

[335] S/24210.

[336] S/24728.

[337] A/47/386.

[338] S/24872.

[339] General Assembly resolution 46/59 of 9 December 1991, annex.

[340] S/25036.

[341] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988.

[342] Document S/24283, incorporated in the record of the 3095th meeting.

[343] Documents S/24284 and S/24285, incorporated in the record of the 3095th meeting.

[344] Document S/24287, incorporated in the record of the 3095th meeting.

[345] Document S/24298, incorporated in the record of the 3096th meeting.

[346] General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, annex.

[347] See Centre against Apartheid, *Notes and Documents*, No. 23/91.

[348] S/23414.

[349] S/24315.

[350] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/24389.

[351] S/24456.

[352] S/24541.

[353] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24340.

[354] Ibid., annex II, enclosure.

[355] Ibid., annex IV.

[356] S/24361.

[357] S/24542.

[358] S/24637.

[359] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24633, annex.

[360] Ibid., document S/24633.

[361] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24635 and Corr.1, annex.

[362] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24406, annex.

[363] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24642.

[364] Ibid., document S/24635 and Corr.1, enclosure.

[365] S/24719.

[366] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, documents S/24892 and Add.1 and Corr. 1.

[367] S/24742.

[368] Resolutions or decisions on this question were adopted by the Council in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1990 and 1991.

[369] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23353.

[370] Ibid., document S/23456.

[371] S/23470.

[372] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23405.

[373] Ibid., document S/23475.

[374] Ibid., document S/23450.

[375] Ibid., document S/23476.

[376] S/23497.

[377] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23451.

[378] Ibid., document S/23477.

[379] S/23498.

[380] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/22455.

[381] Ibid., document S/23478.

[382] S/23499.

[383] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23468.

[384] Ibid., document S/23511.

[385] S/23516.

[386] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23489 and Corr.1.

[387] Ibid., document S/23523.

[388] S/23547.

[389] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23558.

[390] Ibid., document S/23569.

[391] Ibid., document S/23619.

[392] Ibid., document S/23634.

[393] S/23640.

[394] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23884.

[395] Ibid., document S/23935.

[396] S/23945.

[397] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23885.

[398] Ibid., document S/23936.

[399] S/23946.

[400] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/23971.

[401] Ibid., document S/23974.

[402] S/23982.

[403] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24116.

[404] Ibid., document S/24231.

[405] S/24241.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1992 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1992 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year*, 3026th to 3154th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1992, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 and 7 January 1992 (S/23363 and Add. 1)	3027th	7 January 1992
Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991)[1] (S/23363 and Add.1)	3028th	8 January 1992
Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)	3033rd	21 January 1992
Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445)	3039th	23 January 1992
The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security [2]	3046th	31 January 1992
(*a*) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait		
(*b*) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)		
Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)		

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685)	3059th	11 and 12 March 1992
The situation in Somalia	3060th	17 March 1992
Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II[3] (S/23671 and Add. 1)	3062nd	24 March 1992
(*a*) Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)[4]		
(*b*) Report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) (S/23574)		
(*c*) Further report by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) (S/23672)	3063rd	31 March 1992
Letter dated 2 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23771)	3064th	2 April 1992
Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777)	3066th	7 April 1992
Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833)		
Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838)	3070th	24 April 1992
The situation relating to Nagorny-Karabakh	3072nd	12 May 1992
Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23900)	3075th	15 May 1992

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23850)[2]	3080th	21 May 1992
Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24000)		
Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23997)		
Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24024)	3082nd	30 May 1992
Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992) (S/24075 and Add. 1) ..	3083rd	8 June 1992
Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24100 and Corr. 1)	3086th	18 June 1992
Oral reports by the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24201)	3087th	29 June 1992
Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188)	3088th	30 June 1992
An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping	3089th	30 June 1992
Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (S/24263 and Add. 1)	3093rd	13 July 1992
Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264)		

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265)		
Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266)		
Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270)		
Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305)	3097th	17 July 1992
Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[5] (S/24333)	3100th	24 July 1992
Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376)		
Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377)	3103rd	4 August 1992
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NOTES

[1] It should be noted that the same formulation of the agenda, except for the symbol of the report, was used for the 3049th meeting, on 7 February 1992, and the 3055th meeting, on 21 February 1992. The symbols for the Secretary-General's further reports in those instances were S/23513 and S/23592 and Add. 1, respectively.

[2] The Security Council completed its consideration at the same meeting.

[3] It should be noted that the same formulation of the agenda, except for the symbol of the report, was used for the 3092nd meeting, on 7 July 1992, and the 3115th meeting, on 18 September 1992. The symbols for the Secretary-General's further reports in those instances were S/24145 and Corr. 1 and S/24556, respectively.

[4] Previously, these letters by themselves constituted the agenda item for the 3033rd meeting, on 21 January 1992. At the 3063rd meeting, they were included as one of three component parts of a composite agenda item.

[5] It should be noted that the same formulation of the agenda, except for the symbol of the report, was used for the 3114th meeting, on 14 September 1992. The symbol for the Secretary-General's report in that instance was S/24540.

[6] Previously, the first thirteen of the fourteen letters constituted the agenda item for the 3106th meeting, on 13 August 1992. At the 3119th meeting, the fourteenth letter was included as a component part of the agenda item.

[7] Previously, part (*a*) and the first three letters of part (*b*) constituted the agenda item for the 3059th meeting, on 11 March 1992. At the 3119th meeting, two more letters were included in part (*b*) of this composite agenda item.

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